

# DAILY REPORT

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## GENERAL

## UN COMMITTEE REAFFIRMS RIGHT OF EAST TIMOR FOR SELF-DETERMINATION

OW061359Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--The UN Fourth Committee adopted a draft resolution on December 5, reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence.

During the debate on East Timor, the representatives of many Third World countries gave their firm support to the struggle of the people of East Timor for their right to self-determination and independence. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of the occupation forces in East Timor to allow the people there to freely exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

The representative of Fretilin stated that the people of East Timor who had made enormous sacrifices in defence of their just cause of liberation would carry their struggle through to the end.

In his speech, the Chinese representative reiterated support for the struggle waged by the people of East Timor, under leadership of Fretilin, to resist foreign aggression and to safeguard national independence. He said: "If a reasonable solution cannot be found to the question of East Timor, it will give the superpowers an opportunity to fish in troubled waters in that region."

## UNITED STATES

## PRC'S KENG PIAO RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

OW061303Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Politically there is no better time than now to realize the normalization of U.S.-China relation, said Dale L. Bumpers, member of the U.S. congressional delegation, at the delegation's meeting with Vice-Premier Keng Piao today. The American senator noted that there was a deep reservoir of friendship among the American people for the Chinese people.

Harrison A. Williams Jr, leader of the delegation said that the peoples of the two countries were now on a wave of communication and cooperation and opportunities for the normalization of relations were increasing. He expressed the desire to work towards normalization.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao said that the normalization of Sino-American relations was the common aspiration of the peoples of the two countries. The increase in contact between the two peoples would further enhance their mutual understanding and friendship and would be beneficial to an early normalization.

Mr Leonard Woodcock, chief of the Liaison Office of the United States in China was present. Also present were Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister, Hsieh Li, secretary-general and Wu Mao-sun, advisor of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs.

## PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON U.S.-SOVIET COMPETITION FOR OIL

HK060706Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 30 Nov 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Ku Ching [6253 4842]: "A Piece of Sensational News"]

[Excerpts] The Standard Oil Company Has Attempted To Buy into AMAX by Spending Large Sums of Money. This Shows That U.S. Petroleum Monopoly Capital Is Trying by Every Means To Maintain Its Excessive Profits at a Time When There Is an Ever Increasing Drain on Petroleum Resources. With the Shortage of World Petroleum Resources, the U.S.-Soviet Contest for Petroleum Has Assumed Ever More Serious Proportions.

Standard Oil of California has recently tried to use a colossal sum of around \$1,500 million to buy into AMAX. This was sensational news in the West.

Diversifying to keep alive in case of an ever increasing decline in petroleum resources is a strategy being followed by U.S. oil companies--a strategy of a cunning rabbit providently providing itself with three holes to fall back upon. According to statistics, coal deposits owned by the petroleum companies alone far exceed the combined total of deposits owned by companies in the coal-mining business. Of course, this does not mean there has been any relaxation in the oil companies' efforts to control and grab world petroleum. On the very contrary, all of them--whether EXXON Corporation, Mobile Oil or Standard Oil of California--are prospecting for new oil resources everywhere in the world.

World oil resources are, after all, limited and the cost of exploitation is getting ever higher. U.S. petroleum monopoly capital is finding the problem of energy an increasing headache.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, competing with the United States for oil, is not faring any better in this regard. As the old oilfields are increasingly worked out and new oilfields are not adequate to make up the deficiency, its problem of oil shortage is gradually becoming evident.

In the Soviet Union where petroleum resources are completely controlled by state monopoly capital, there is of course not likely to be any takeover by a big company. But the Soviet Union is following almost the same course as the big U.S. petroleum companies by using the petroleum and natural gas in its hands to blackmail its "small partners" in CEMA and force them to contribute money and labor. In fact, under strong pressure from the Soviet Union, certain states in Eastern Europe have been compelled to supply large amounts of money and labor to explore various sources of energy in the Soviet Union to help its building the so-called Orenburg natural gas pipe and other gigantic projects.

A point worth noting is that the shortage of world petroleum resources can help to increasingly intensify the Soviet-U.S. contest for petroleum, especially for Arab oil. Western intelligence services have estimated that the Soviet Union will turn from a petroleum-exporting country into a petroleum-importing one after 7 years at the latest. Some strategists in Europe have been talking about the possibility of the outbreak of a new world war 10 years from now. Their point of argument is that the Soviet-U.S. contest for petroleum and other strategic resources will then become more intense. Of course, this is just guesswork. There is no telling when there will be an outbreak of a new world war. But at least the West has been paying more attention to the danger of an intensifying Soviet-U.S. contest leading to war.

## SIGNING OF U.S. -TURKISH LOAN AGREEMENT NOTED

OW070846Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Turkey and the United States signed a loan agreement here yesterday, according to Turkish press reports. Under the agreement the United States will offer 50 million dollars to Turkey in loan and allow to postpone the repayment of 109 million dollar debts. The new sum is additional to the 175 million dollar U.S. military aid to Turkey.

## NCNA NOTES TOTAL DEBT IN U.S. REACHES \$3.9 TRILLION

OW062019Y Peking NCNA in English 1955 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Total public and private debt in the United States has risen from 2.5 trillion dollars in 1974 to 3.9 trillion dollars, equivalent to two years' gross national product of the country according to U.S. press reports.

In the three years of the new debt economy since late 1975, federal government debt has been up 47 percent to 825 billion dollars; state and local government debt has increased 33 percent to 295 billion dollars; corporate debt has risen 36 percent to slightly more than 1 trillion dollars; consumer installment debt has been up 49 percent to 300 billion dollars; and residential mortgage debt has soared 54 percent to 750 billion dollars. Total consumer debt is now equal to about 4,600 dollars for every man, woman, and child in the land. An article published in the U.S. journal BUSINESS WEEK recently calls the present U.S. economy the "debt economy". The huge economy and the high standard of living in the country are founded on heavy debt.

In order to stimulate the economy, the U.S. administration has all along resorted to expanding government expenditure which has resulted in deficits at various levels of government. According to statistics, deficits emerged in 19 of the 24 fiscal years from 1950 to 1973, with an accumulative total of 150.2 billion dollars. In the five fiscal years from 1974 to 1978, deficits emerged annually, with a total greatly surpassing the sum total of the deficits in the preceding 24 fiscal years. In January this year, U.S. President Carter proposed in his fiscal 1979 budget message a total spending of 500.2 billion dollars, an all-time high in U.S. history. The deficit in the present fiscal year will amount to 60.6 billion dollars. To make up for the huge deficit the U.S. Government has to issue more bonds and banknotes and hence found itself more heavily in debt.

The extensive use of installment payment to stimulate the economy has resulted in the steady increase of individual debt. The BUSINESS WEEK article pointed out that at present, consumer spending on cars, appliances, homes and other big-ticket items is at record levels--high enough to sustain a long economic recovery, yet "the side effects have been horrendous." "Consumers have taken on levels of debt that violate all prudent limits."

The grave consequence of steadily rising debt is the increased difficulty in putting inflation under control. Referring to inflation, Carter said last October that it "is a difficult and long-range challenge". The BUSINESS WEEK article noted that now the Federal Reserve "faces a terrible dilemma: If it tightens the credit reins further, a recession as bad as--or far worse than--that of 1974 may follow... yet if Fed permits debt to expand at its current record-breaking rate, the recession will merely be delayed and inflation will continue to soar." Apparently worried about the situation, the article quoted an economist as saying, "The longer it's (recession) postponed, the deeper and longer it will be." Even President Carter conceded that if inflation continues to get worse, there will be "some very serious consequences". It was under these circumstances that Carter proposed his anti-inflation programme last October. However, a number of U.S. economists have doubts about the efficacy of the programme.

## SOVIET UNION

## USSR, AFGHANISTAN SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

OW061225Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union and Afghanistan will "continue to develop cooperation in the military field" and facilitate "the creation of an effective security system in Asia." This was stated in a treaty of "friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation" signed by the two countries here today.

The treaty is the third of its kind signed by the Soviet Union with other countries in a month.

Article Four of the treaty stipulates that "In the interests of strengthening the defence capacity of the high contracting parties they shall continue to develop cooperation in the military field on the basis of appropriate agreements concluded between them."

Article Ten of the treaty states, "The high contracting parties shall consult each other on all major international issues affecting the interests of the two countries."

Article Eight stipulate, "The high contracting parties shall facilitate the development of cooperation among Asian states and the establishment of relations of peace, good-neighbourliness and mutual confidence among them and the creation of an effective security system in Asia on the basis of joint efforts by all countries of the continent."

The treaty which will remain in force for 20 years was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

Speaking at a dinner given today by the Soviet side in honour of Taraki, Brezhnev said: "The treaty is an outstanding political act." He added, "The Soviet Union stands for the deepening and expansion of international detente, for its extension also to the most populated continent of the planet--Asia." While harping on the worn-out theme of "disarmament", Brezhnev blustered, "We shall not agree to the weakening of our defences in face of the growing military might of imperialism."

Speaking in reply, Taraki said, "The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strives to have relations to good-neighbourliness and friendship with its neighbouring countries and other countries of that area." Taraki arrived here on December 4 and held talks with Brezhnev and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers A.A. Kosygin which ended today.

NCNA COMMENTARY SCORES USSR, SRV, CUBAN INTERFERENCE ABROAD

OW061752Y Peking NCNA in English 1730 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[HSINHUA commentary: "Tweedledum and Tweedledee"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA commentator Shen Gei)--Vietnam has earned the fame of "Cuba in the East" by its own regional hegemonist pursuits and its dedication to the expansionist policy of Soviet social-imperialism.

The reason why people in the world have so named it is that they see a striking resemblance in the conduct of Hanoi and Havana and have discerned their relationship with the Soviet Union being one between a master and his subordinates.

The Soviet Union has handpicked them and entered into factual military alliances with them because both have shown a propensity for expansion and are intervention-maniacal--a quality perfectly catering for the needs of the Kremlin's global strategy.

Cuba has a record of interfering Latin American countries back in the sixties under the excuse of "exporting revolution". As for Vietnam, its long-cherished dream has been to establish an "Indochina federation" with itself as the boss. The factual Soviet-Cuban and Soviet-Vietnamese military alliances are essentially a contrivance to channel Havana and Hanoi's ambitions and forces of external intervention and expansion into the course of Moscow's worldwide expansionist undertakings.

The highly adventuristic Cuba was the first to be employed in the growing contention between the two superpowers. The Cubans sent abroad today are no longer a limited number of armed personnel but regular troops equipped with Soviet arms worthing more than 3,000 million U.S. dollars. They first set foot on the territory of Africa where the superpowers' contention has been fierce and the situation restless. Since 1975, Cuban troops have fought several local wars, first in Angola, then in Zaire and later the Horn of Africa, to seize points of strategy for the Soviet Union. A total of 50,000 Cuban troops and military personnel are today stationed in a dozen countries in Africa, the Middle East and other parts of Asia. Having a population of 9.5 million, Cuba ranks first in the world in the number of troops sent abroad in proportion to its population.

In this respect, Vietnam is somewhat as energetic as Cuba. Although the war of resistance against U.S. aggression has been over, it still stations troops on one of its neighbours and has brought it under its control. Moreover, it has mounted armed attacks on another neighbour, Democratic Kampuchea, stubbornly determined to annex it. Despite the enormous difficulties the Vietnamese people are experiencing as a result of the prolonged wars in the past and the devastating floods, the rulers of Hanoi seem to be caring about nothing but the use of force to realize at whatever costs their ambitions for regional hegemony.

This expansionist fanaticism has appealed much to the greater hegemonist and hence Moscow has this "Cuba" in Asia.

There is another reason for Havana and Hanoi to have thrown themselves into the arms of the Soviet Union. In seeking expansion and intervention abroad, both have been handicapped by economic difficulties at home. Their ambitions far exceed their power and therefore both pursue a policy of heavy external dependence. The Kremlin has made use of this and subjected them to its control step by step.

Cuba has remained to be a "sugar cane republic". Sugar is its major foreign exchange earner although there have been no substantial increases in sugar output and export. Cuba has to depend on imports for food, clothes and fuels. The Soviet Union, while exhorting Cuba to maintain its single-product economy based on sugar production, has monopolized most of the supplies it needs, thereby reducing Cuba to a position to be ordered about.

Militarily, the Soviet Union, a superpower and an opulent arms dealer engaged in global expansion, and Cuba, which can neither spend much militarily (?nor) make arms itself but are thirsty for expansion, have set up a "joint venture" devoted to international intervention and expansion. They tried their luck in Africa first. The mode of their collaboration has been thus: The Soviet Union provides the money and arms and Cuba supplies men or cannon fodder. Satirizing this relationship, the Kenyan paper SUNDAY NATION had this to say: "Sugar and tobacco aside, Cuban soldiers today must be Cuba's greatest export to the world."

In fact, the Kremlin has gained from Cuba not only manpower but also the overlordship over that country. The tragic thing is that the one party whose dependence on the other party has steadily grown hopelessly, should describe what he had done in upholding the principles of sovereignty as a sign of "immaturity". Indeed, this was what Fidel Castro said. In reply to a question put to him by Barbara Walters, reporter of the ABC TV newsworld, in May 1977, Castro said that differences had emerged between the Soviet Union and Cuba over issues including the "Caribbean crisis" in October 1962. But he pointed out that "I believe that this was a product of our lack of political maturity". One remembers that it was Fidel Castro who in 1962 attacked Nikita Khrushchev for making a deal with John F. Kennedy at the price of Cuba's state sovereignty.

In point of fact, Vietnam, too, has accelerated its pace along this path. The rulers of Hanoi are begging for aid everywhere in the world to rescue Vietnam from its tattered economy while at the same time they are bent on launching a war of aggression against their neighbour after decades of fighting against aggression. But their ambitions go much beyond their means. As a last resort, they have sought for and sold themselves to a master.

Commenting on the Soviet-Vietnam treaty, the Swiss paper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE pointed out that the treaty was signed against this background: "Vietnam whose economy is in a bad condition and which is engaged in an effort of war of which the results are not in proportion to its ambitions, is in need of material support, armaments and guarantees at one and the same time." The Japanese press has pointed out that since the signing of the Soviet-Vietnam treaty Vietnam has no longer upheld an "independent line" even nominally.

The fact is that the situation that emerged in Cuba in the early sixties is rapidly reemerging in Vietnam.

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The Cuban troops have been reduced to mercenaries who are commanded by Soviet generals and equipped with Soviet arms. The number of Soviet military "advisors" in Vietnam has increased rapidly and is reported to have reached thousands together with the influx of an enormous amount of Soviet military hardware.

Within the "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance", Cuba is paying back its debt to the Soviet Union with sugar, nickel, tobacco and manpower. The Soviet Union has apportioned other member nations of the council a considerable part of its commitments to Cuba. Since Vietnam joined the council, world opinion has been discussing the questions: With what is Vietnam going to pay back its debt to the Soviet Union? How is the Soviet Union going to pass on to other council members the burden it has carried on its back for Vietnam?

Cuba is keeping its troops in Africa in the interests of the Soviet designs for world domination and playing the role of a Trojan horse against the non-aligned movement from within. Vietnam is launching aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and peddling the "Asian collective security system" for the Soviet Union. It is working in collusion with Cuba in the non-aligned movement.

The port of Cienfuegos in Cuba has been transformed into a Soviet naval base in the Western Hemisphere. While the Soviet Union has dispatched its MIG-23 planes to Cuba and Vietnam, word has come that the Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam has been placed at the disposal of the Soviet Navy.

1978 witnesses the utter and total exposure of the ugly and sinister deeds of Cuba and Vietnam in rapid succession. The twin brothers have shown by their deeds that they are pawns tied to the Soviet war chariot. This fact serves to heighten the vigilance of those countries treasuring national independence, Third World unity and world peace against the designs of the new tsars and their two hatchetmen.

USSR-U.S. COMMERCIAL COMMISSION MEETING NOTED

OWO61724Y Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--The United States was pressed by the Soviet Union to "develop and deepen" trade and economic intercourse between the two countries and remove the obstacles that hinder this development at the 7th session of the USSR-USA Commercial Commission which ended here yesterday.

On December 4, Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, received the U.S. delegation to the session led by Secretary of Treasury Michael Blumenthal and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation to the session led by Mikhail Kuzin, first vice-minister of foreign trade entered into talks with the U.S. delegation.

According to a TASS report, the session "considered a broad range of issues regarding the state of and prospects for trade and economic relations" between the two countries. The report said that "The current level of trade between the USSR and the USA remains significantly below the potential available." The U.S. administration was blamed for its failure to grant "most-favoured nation treatment" to the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet side in the commission," the report said, "drew attention to the fact that the absence of normal conditions for the development of Soviet-U.S. trade and utilization by the U.S. Government of trade in order to obtain political advantages, which has been the case recently, has an unfavourable impact on both Soviet exports to the United States and the U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, thus making the United States an unreliable trade partner."

It added that the existence in the United States of "discriminatory trade and credit legislation with regard to the Soviet Union" had made "substantially more difficult" the prospects of U.S. firms' participation in new large-scale projects in the Soviet Union.

A commentary in the newspaper IZVESTIYA of November 28 stressed the economic gloom in the United States and declared that the U.S. economy can find salvation in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

A dispatch in the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of December 4 pointed out the U.S. congressional unwillingness to lift current restrictions against Soviet trade unless Moscow takes a number of actions to brighten the current uneasy state of detente.

At a news conference here yesterday, Mikhail Kuzmin told reporters, "I won't try to conceal from you that much time was devoted to the discussion of problems which have created obstacles to the development of trade."

Blumenthal said at the same conference that "it is the policy of the United States to work for improvement of trade and economic relations" and that "the resolution of political problems as they occur will make it easier to solve economic problems...political and economic affairs go hand in hand."

Both Blumenthal and Kuzmin said that their talks were "very successful", "but they failed to announce any new, concrete steps to expand trade between the two superpowers." (AP, Dec. 5)

The USSR-USA Commercial Commission was set up in May 1972 and its first session was held in March 1973.

#### PEKING COMMENTS ON MAZUROV REMOVAL FROM POSTS

OW061449Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Commentary: "Moscow's New Scapegoat"]

[Text] The recently held regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has attracted attention to itself in two ways: Brezhnev's verbose speech and the changes in the composition of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. In his speech Brezhnev dwelt mainly on the Soviet economic situation. As usual he boasted of successes. But at the same time he also openly admitted that a disparity had been noted in the USSR national economy: In some indexes planned tasks have not completely advanced the economy as far as envisaged in the 5-year plan schedule, some physical balances [materialniye balansy] have been compiled with too great an effort, some types of resources are still scarce and so forth and so on.

It is clear from his speech that the Soviet economy has amassed numerous serious problems, provoked solely because Soviet social imperialism spreads hegemonism, engages in the arms race, prepares for war with all its power and is militarizing its national economy. In his speech, however, Brezhnev completely shifted the responsibility for this from himself to others.

Everyone knows that open talk in Moscow about economic difficulties is always accompanied by fresh removals from and appointments to the Soviet Union's ruling circles. For example, for more than 20 years agriculture ministers were always punished for bad harvests. Several ministers of agriculture have already been replaced because of this. As a matter of fact this has become one of Brezhnev's methods for shifting responsibility from himself, removing all objectionable persons and appointing his followers in order to (?strengthen his position).

At the recent plenum of the Central Committee Mazurov was removed from his post as a Politburo member and at a Supreme Soviet session afterward he was also removed from his post as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He has thus become Brezhnev's new scapegoat. Mazurov became a Politburo member in 1965. He occupied the post of first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers for a long time. The Western press has noted that the reason for his being made a scapegoat should be sought in the power struggle between Brezhnev and Kosygin. It appears that Mazurov has been referred to as Prime Minister Kosygin's righthand man. By thoroughly implementing Kosygin's new economic system he (?disregarded) Brezhnev's idea of intensifying centralized authority. He was also opposed to measures adopted by Brezhnev in the management of the economy and particularly of agriculture. Brezhnev dealt with him for all these reasons.

Simultaneously on removing Mazurov, Chernenko, former candidate member of the Politburo, was elected a member of the Politburo, and Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, became a candidate member of the Politburo. Both are regarded as Brezhnev followers.

It is said that Chernenko is a Brezhnev adherent. For 20 years he was Brezhnev's secretary and his general administrator. The Western press has reported that during the past 2 and a half years this person has been appointed with startling speed to the ruling leadership of the Soviet Union. He has become a person deserving attention in the complex struggle inside the party for (?succession) to Brezhnev.

Tikhonov is an important member of the Dnepropetrovsk group, a clique of Brezhnev followers. After Brezhnev came to power, he was placed close to Kosygin as a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. In September 1976 he was promoted along with Mazurov to the post of first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It is believed that Tikhonov's admission to the Politburo is in aid of increasing Brezhnev's control over the Council of Ministers.

The sharp struggle, which has existed for a long time in the leading group of the Soviet Union, indicates its difficult situation both inside and outside the country and therefore invites close attention.

#### NORTH ASIA

##### JAPANESE CABINET'S RESIGNATION REPORTED

OW062036Y Peking NCNA in English 2011 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda announced today that all members of his cabinet have resigned. In a statement following his resignation, Fukuda expressed gratitude to the people for their assistance, according to KYODO.

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He said he had done his best to fulfil his heavy responsibilities after he took over the reins of government in December 1976. He said thanks to the support of the people, he was able to resolve many domestic and external problems including the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. In conclusion he said he would continue to exert his efforts for Japan and the world as a politician.

#### NCNA CITES JAPANESE PARTY CHAIRMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

OW061932Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chairman of the Japanese Komei Party Yoshikatsu Takeiri, who had just returned from a visit to China, said a more open and lively atmosphere now prevailed in Peking.

In an article carried in the paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN yesterday, he said, "Compared with my visit two years ago, this visit to China has given me the impression that both the statements of Chinese leaders and the expression of the Chinese people have become more open and lively." He added, "Apart from Peking, one can sense openness in Chengtu, Kunming, Canton and Kweiling."

Speaking about his conversation with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Takeiri said: "At the moment when the four modernizations are being pressed forward, what China badly needs is internal stability and unity." He said: "China has made a wise choice in adopting a system of mobilizing the whole country for ensuring the realization of the four modernizations."

In conclusion, Takeiri said: "For the development of Japan-China friendship, it is necessary for our country to provide China with all possible cooperation for peaceful purpose in its four modernizations."

#### JAPAN, U.S. AGREE ON FARM TRADE IN TOKYO

OW061337Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Japan and the United States reached a final agreement on bilateral farm trade in Tokyo yesterday, according to a KYODO report.

The two countries had been conducting hard bargaining since summer last year on an increase of U.S. farm exports to Japan. KYODO said that the Japan-U.S. agreement meant the removal of a major stumbling block hindering an early conclusion of the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations conducted by Western countries since 1973.

In accordance with the agreement, Japan will gradually raise its annual orange import quota from the present level of 45,000 tons to 82,000 tons by fiscal 1983 and its quality beef import quota from 16,000 tons to 30,000. It will also increase its annual orange and other fruit juice imports three- to six-fold during the period. Import tariff rates on other U.S. agricultural products will be lowered. Under the agreement, U.S. orange exports will be restricted to the period from June to August so as not to affect Japan's domestic orange growers seriously.

The two nations agreed to resume farm trade talks in the spring of 1983.

Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ichiro Nakagawa and Minister of External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba took part in the negotiations. The U.S. side was represented by Alan W. Wolff, President Carter's deputy special trade representative, and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield.

Wolff said at a press conference after the talks that the new agreement involves a trading to the value of over 1,400 million U.S. dollars, but the accord does not solve the problem of Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

##### PRC CONDEMNS VIETNAM FOR SETTING UP CAMBODIAN FRONT

OW062050Y Peking NCNA in English 2031 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Commentary by HSINHUA correspondent: "Be on Guard Against Vietnam's New Step for Pushing Regional Hegemonism"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities' creation of "the Kampuchean National Front for National Salvation" is a fresh signal for launching armed aggression on a still bigger scale against Kampuchea. It is their new move to carry out regional hegemonism in Southeast Asia. The people of the world, particularly the people of Asia, must keep high vigilance against it.

To realize its strategy of creating an "Indochina federation," Vietnam has for years played a dual tactic towards Kampuchea: Armed aggression coupled with political slanders and subversion. It hatched one counter-revolutionary coup after another to topple the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. But they were all frustrated by the Kampuchean people. Its large-scale armed intrusion at the end of 1977 was also repulsed by the Kampuchean army and people.

Not reconciled to their failure, the Vietnamese authorities [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1701 GMT on 6 December transmits the additional passage..., instead of reining in their horse on the brink of a precipice,...] have completely sold themselves to Soviet social-imperialism in the hope of getting more support. Going against the principles of non-alignment, it concluded with the Soviet Union last month a "treaty of friendship and cooperation" which in fact is a military alliance. The treaty has emboldened the Vietnamese authorities to recklessly seek the occupation of more Kampuchean territories. To cover up their aggression, the Vietnamese authorities have been preparing public opinion by announcing the emergence of "insurgency" and "general uprising" in Kampuchea. However, these lies have been exposed and condemned by world opinion. One Western newspaper pointed out that the "insurgency" was fabricated by Vietnam for the purpose of "attacking an enemy neighbour". And a Western news agency said it was used to cover up "the aggression...by the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

On December 3 the Vietnamese authorities announced the formation of the "front" which they masterminded long ago with the attempt to use it as a cover for their stepped-up criminal operations against Kampuchea. Their move was at once seen through by world public opinion. The New York TIMES pointed out that the creation of the "front" "portends a full-scale Vietnamese military and political campaign...and provides a Cambodian 'cover' for the operation."

REUTER quoted observers in Bangkok as saying that one reason for establishing the puppet front might be to try to "give legitimacy" to further moves by Vietnamese troops, "portraying the actions as genuinely Cambodian in origin." The Thai paper Bangkok POST pointed out penetratingly that the aim of the Vietnamese move is to "set up a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh. Such a government would bring Cambodia into the Indochina federation. Hanoi's purpose is obviously to describe its armed aggression as an "uprising" of the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean territories it occupies as areas "liberated" by that puppet organization, so that it may describe its war of aggression against the Kampuchean people as a civil war. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service adds... While trying to achieve the objective of occupying Cambodia, Hanoi also wants to evade the crime of being the aggressor.]

The above-mentioned steps of aggression and subversion against Kampuchea were jointly plotted by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, big and small hegemonists. The Soviet Union has been boosting Vietnam's morale in its aggression against Kampuchea by continuously sending military personnel and arms there. Rumours have been created and spread by Brezhnev and the like and Soviet publications, radio and TASS to prepare for the attack on Kampuchea. The Soviet Union and Vietnam coordinated exceptionally well in the criminal acts of forging the puppet organization and putting up the sign of "front". TASS relayed the story on the "front" immediately after it was released by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. The Vietnam party newspaper, NHAN DAN in an editorial showed "delight" over the formation of the "front", saying that it is "a big hope" of Vietnam. At the same time it revealed the boss behind the scenes. The paper said: "The Kampuchean revolution has become part of the international revolutionary current and has won tremendous support of the revolution and the progressive world." The "progressive world" in the vocabulary of the Vietnamese authorities is a synonym of the "big international community" controlled by the Soviet Union. It is worth noticing that when relaying the VNA news item, TASS gave prominence to the intention to set up a "government" in Kampuchea. This shows that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are truly planning to create a puppet government in Kampuchea at an appropriate time.

To create a puppet regime in order to annex a country is what the Soviet Union did in the past. The Vietnamese authorities today are following this example in dealing with Kampuchea. AFP in a dispatch from Hanoi yesterday said that the appeal by the "front" to peoples and governments of all countries for "active support in all fields" offers "objectively a legitimate, if not legal, basis for a possible 'Prague-style action' by Vietnam." If successful in Kampuchea by following the example of the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities will surely do the same in other parts of Asia, Southeast Asia in particular. The people are closely watching what will be the next move of the Cuba in Asia.

#### CAMBODIAN SPORTS DELEGATION LED BY SOM SAN ARRIVES IN THAILAND

OW070802Y Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--A sports delegation of Democratic Kampuchea arrived here by car today to attend the 8th Asian Games. The Kampuchean delegation is led by Som San, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos.

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He told HSINHUA after his arrival here that "the Government of Democratic Kampuchea attaches high importance to the Eighth Asian Games. Our government has sent us here to take part in the Asian Games when the whole country is dealing with Vietnamese aggression."

Som San said: "It is one of our purposes in coming here to enhance friendship between Democratic Kampuchea and Thailand and to cement our relations with other friendly Asian countries."

The three-member Kampuchean delegation was warmly received on the Kampuchean-Thai border this morning by officials of the Protocol Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry. Representative of the organising committee of the Asian Games made a courtesy call on the delegation at a Bangkok hotel, expressing warm welcome to its members.

#### MALAYSIA DENOUNCES SRV FOR EXPORTING REFUGEES

OW061930Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Vietnamese authorities' massive export of "refugees" to Malaysia posed a threat to Malaysia's security, Malaysian officials and press pointed out recently, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur.

There are now more than 47,000 Vietnamese "refugees" in Malaysia and the number is growing steadily, according to Malaysian newspaper report. Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed said that there were indications that the exodus of Vietnamese "refugees" to Malaysia was instigated by certain cliques or their agents who tried to make profits from it. Foreign Minister Rithauddeen said that the Malaysian Government could not consider them as genuine refugees because their voyage to Malaysia was undertaken in an organized way. Education Minister Musabih Hitam said on November 28 that the flow of Vietnamese had both adversely affected the economic, social and political development of Malaysia and posed a threat to its security.

The Malaysia Foreign Ministry in a statement on December 3 said that the Vietnamese "refugees" had become a heavy burden and brought political and social problems to Malaysia. The Malaysian Government would take necessary steps to prevent the illegal entry of these "refugees".

The December first issue of SING PINT YIT PAO quoted a REUTER report as saying that the Vietnamese Government had sent spies along with the "refugees" to Southeast Asian nations. This was a component part of its plot "to control Southeast Asia and serve the expansionist scheme of its Soviet boss."

The NANYANG SIANG PAU and the MALAYAN THUNG PAU DAILY NEWS also carried commentaries in the past few days to condemn the Vietnamese authorities for making money and oppressing the people by exporting "refugees".

#### NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR ENDS ASSIGNMENT IN PRC

OW061301Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--R.B. Atkins, New Zealand ambassador to China, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

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PRC TO ALLOW FIVE EXILED TIBETANS TO VISIT HOMELAND

OW070101Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Dec (KYODO)--In a dramatic move, China broke the 19-year-long stalemate in its Tibet policy Wednesday and agreed to allow five exiled Tibetans in India to visit Tibet "to see for themselves if the Tibetans are happy under the communist rule."

This is the first time since 1959 that the Chinese made an official contact with the exiled Tibetans and the Dalai Lama's Tibetan government-in-exile which he set up in 1962, three years after he, along with tens of thousands of Tibetans, fled to India and sought political asylum in the wake of Chinese "occupation" of Tibet.

The Dalai Lama's Tibetan government-in-exile at Dharamsala, north India, confirmed that they have received letters from the visa counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here informing the applicants that they should fill up the enclosed forms and visas would be granted to them against their application made in last August.

The five Tibetans made the applications in August at the advise of the seven member "kashag" (cabinet) of the Dalai Lama to verify the Chinese claims that the Tibetans were happy under Peking rule. The applications quoted Chinese radio broadcasts from Lhasa inviting the Tibetans to come back to China. "Hence we would first like to see with our own eyes and hear with our own ears how our Tibetans brothers are spending their lives under your rule," the visa applications said.

The five-member team is headed by Ve. (Monk) Tenizin Geyche, formerly deputy minister in the Dalai Lama's cabinet and presently senior personal secretary to the Dalai Lama.

The long awaited "breakthrough" came in the backdrop of Peking's soft line on the Tibetan issue and the changed attitude of the Dalai Lama who had been repeatedly saying that he would even give up the demand of free Tibet if he was convinced that the Tibetans under the communist rule were happy. Peking released more than 30 prisoners last month as a gesture to defuse the Tibetan issue.

The Dalai Lama's official spokesman welcomed the release of the prisoners and said that this would favorably add to the efforts underway to solve the Tibetan issue.

Experts on Tibetan affairs say that the present moves are the direct reflection of the liberal policy that the new rulers in Peking have lately adopted.

The Dalai Lama had told KYODO last August that if China was genuinely interested in the exiled Tibetans returning to Tibet, Peking should accept the visa applications as a first step to prove its sincerity.

EUROPE

NATO AGREEMENT ON AWACS SYSTEM REPORTED

OW061924Y Peking NCNA in English 1643 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) decided yesterday to equip itself with the airborne warning and control system (AWACS) to strengthen its capability to cope with a possible surprise attack against NATO, according to reports from Brussels.

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The AWACS, which will begin in 1982 and cost about 1,800 million U.S. dollars, is the largest joint purchase by NATO members to date. This decision was made on the first day of the winter conference of the NATO defence ministers.

An agreement on contributions to the project which was argued for a long time was reached. The share-out of the bill is: The United States is to pay 41 percent, West Germany 28 percent, Canada 9.5 percent, Italy 7 percent, the Netherlands 3.7 percent, Belgium 3.3 percent, Denmark 2 percent, Turkey 1.63 percent, Norway 1.04 percent, Portugal 0.7 percent, Greece 0.6 percent and Luxembourg 0.11 percent. France and Iceland will not take part in the AWACS purchase, and Britain has decided to go ahead with its own system based on eleven Nimrod reconnaissance planes. But the two systems will be fully interoperable.

As early as in March of last year, the NATO defence ministers planned to build the system including eighteen Boeing 707 jetliners with radars and electronic equipment. The planes will continuously fly along the borders of the NATO members from Norway in the north to Turkey in the south, detecting military activities of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact so as to sound earlier the alarm of a possible surprise attack against NATO. And in war time, the planes could also be used as flying command posts.

The defence ministers of twelve NATO member countries, except France, Greece and Iceland, attended the conference.

FINNISH INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVED BY PRC

Yeh Chien-ying Greetings

OW062004Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Tuesday sent a congratulatory message to President Urho Kekkonen of Finland on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Finland. In his message, Chairman Yeh Chien-ying extended the warmest congratulations and best wishes to the Finnish president and people. He wished Finland prosperity and its people well-being.

Finnish Ambassador Hosts Reception

OW061339Y Peking NCNA in English 1315 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Finnish Ambassador to China and Mrs. Pentti Suomela gave a reception at the Finnish Embassy here this afternoon to mark the 61th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Finland.

Attending the reception were Liu Hsi-yao, minister of education; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Tao Chi, vice-minister of communications; Chou Wei-chih, vice-minister of culture; Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Hsieh Pang-ting, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

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PRC MACHINE BUILDING DELEGATION DEPARTS FRANCE FOR HOME

OW061920Y Peking NCNA in English 1658 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Chinese machine building industry delegation with Chou Tzu-ch'ien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, as its leader and An Chin-wen, vice-chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, as its deputy leader left here for home this morning at the end of its friendly visit to France.

During its stay in France, Minister Chou Tzu-chien and French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud held talks on the cooperation in machine building industry between the two countries. The Chinese delegation visited the plants, research centres and the centre for reception of probationers of the Renault automobile company, factories of Citroen automobile company, and Alsthom-Atlantic plant as well as other enterprises of machine building industry.

Han Ko-hua, Chinese ambassador to France, gave a reception yesterday for the conclusion of the visit. Among those present were French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud, Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications Norbert Segard.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 25 at the invitation of the French Ministry of Industry. Before coming here, the Chinese delegation visited Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany.

Arrives in Peking

OW070904Y Peking NCNA in English 0845 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--The delegation of Chinese machine building industry returned to Peking by air this morning after visits to Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany and France. Leader of the delegation is Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, and deputy leader is An Chih-wen, vice-chairman of the Kirin provincial revolutionary committee.

BANK OF CHINA, UK BANKS SIGN \$1.2-BILLION AGREEMENTS

OW061959Y Peking NCNA in English 1948 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] London, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Agreements between the Bank of China and UK banks for seven separate "deposit facilities" totalling 1,200 million in U.S. dollars were signed in London today, Britain Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) announced here in a press release.

The announcement says these deposits, the repayment and funding of which will be guaranteed by the ECGD, will enable UK exporters of capital goods and associated services to finance their trade with China. These are the first inter-bank facilities of their kind concluded with the Bank of China supported by an official credit insurance organization.

The British banks involved in the "deposit facilities" agreements are S.G. Warburg and Co., Ltd. in conjunction with Lloyds Bank International Limited, Standard Chartered Bank Limited, the National Westminster Bank group, Barclays Bank International, Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd. in conjunction with the Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, Kleinwort Benson Limited in conjunction with Bank of Scotland, and Midland Bank Limited.

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Welcoming the signing today, Mr. John Smith, British secretary of state for trade, said: "The way is now clear for a big increase in our trade with China and one that will be of advantage both to British exports and to China's programme to modernise and re-equip her industries. I know that British exporters are already actively pursuing a number of export opportunities in China. I hope that the financing arrangements agreed today with the Bank of China will smooth the way and encourage other exporters to follow."

#### WANG CHEN MEETS BRITISH ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION

OW070843Y Peking NCNA in English 0801 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met with a British electric power delegation led by Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the British Electricity Council.

British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock was present on the occasion. Present also were Chien Cheng-ying and Li Tai-keng, Chinese minister and vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and Tuan Yun, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission.

The delegation arrived in Peking on November 18 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power.

During its stay in China, the delegation toured Peking, Sian, Shanghai and Hangchow, where they visited power plants, research institutes and power equipment manufacture plants. The British friends will leave here for home shortly via Canton.

#### PRC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW070850Y Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese scientific and technical delegation to the 20th meeting of the Joint Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the People's Republic of China and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic left here for Czechoslovakia today. The delegation is led by Yu Chien-ting, chairman of the Chinese section of the joint committee and vice-minister of light industry.

#### PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER PETES ROMANIAN DELEGATION

OW061916Y Peking NCNA in English 1530 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Liang Ling-kuang, minister of light industry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of timber and building materials industry from Romania led by its vice-minister Rambu Ioan.

Proposing a toast, Minister Liang Ling-kuang warmly praised Romania for its great achievements in light industry as in other industries. He expressed the belief that close cooperation between China and Romania would speed the development of light industry in the two countries.

Leader of the delegation Rambu Ioan said in his toast that the Romanian-Chinese agreements concerning economic cooperation concluded during Chairman Hua's visit to Romania had opened up a new road for further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. "The present situation is favourable for furthering the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries," he noted.

Among those attending the banquet were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Chinese Vice-Minister of Light Industry Tu Tzu-tuan. The delegation arrived here on December 4 at the invitation of the Ministry of Light Industry.

#### GDR'S STOPH, ROMANIA'S OPREA HOLD TALKS

OWO61402Y Peking NCNA in English 1208 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, met and held talks with the Romanian First-Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea here yesterday. G. Oprea who is leading a Romanian delegation, is attending a session of the Romanian-German Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation.

In the course of the talks, both sides discussed means of further developing their economic cooperation and the measures to be taken to accomplish the projects agreed upon in June last year by the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party N. Ceausescu and the General Secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party E. Honecker.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE DISCUSSES SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SFRY

HK070136Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Nov 78 p 5 HK

[Newsletter from Yugoslavia by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Ying Hsiu [6601 4423]: "Visiting 'Communities for Self-Government and Benefits'"]

[Excerpts] On our visit to the "green hill" knitting mill in Belgrade, we met a female spinner who was a delegate of the mill's representative body of the community for self-government and benefits. What is a representative body of a community for self-government and benefits? We learned that in Yugoslavia, which exercises the socialist system of self-government, a grassroots-level unit has a few representative bodies elected by the masses. A representative body participates in social and political affairs and selects its delegates to the organ of political power. A representative body which supervises social life and other public affairs selects its delegates to relevant communities for self-government and benefits in a district.

Workers in Yugoslavia exercise self-government in their enterprises and units. The relations of self-government have extended to all fields of social affairs, such as the departments of culture, education and science. The state budget, therefore, does not appropriate funds for these departments and the federal republic does not directly supervise them. The working people organize "communities for self-government and benefits" to take charge of them.

To get a clear idea of how such a self-government organ operates, we visited the cultural community of the Republic of Serbia. The secretary general of this community told us: This practice was approved by the new constitution which was promulgated in 1974. This republic has set up five communities for culture, education, science, public health and social protection. Taking the cultural community for example, there has been a relatively big change in the method of work: The labor of cultural workers has been closely linked with that of the creators of material wealth, so that culture has become a common cause to all working people.

The cultural community of this republic is actually a federation of communities for self-government and benefits in all districts. It consists of delegates of various district communities and delegates of cultural and artistic organizations. There are 15 committees under it, including those in charge of cinema, books, graphics and international cooperation. None of its delegates and committee members are divorced from production. Only the working organ headed by the secretary general and its 21 members, which include the secretaries of the 15 committees, are full-time functionaries. The task of the community is to raise funds and chart and adjust the republic's cultural work plan.

For instance, a certain district may need to build a library, another may want to give its relics a facelift and still another may say that its art troupe is outstanding and should be allowed to perform in other parts of the country and even abroad. All these matters are brought to the republic for discussion and consultation, and the 15 committees then draft relevant plans and send them to various districts for discussion. After soliciting the opinions of various districts, they then finalize the plans and allocate funds to the districts. Actually, these funds are inadequate and the districts have to raise other funds directly from the working people according to their needs. According to a comrade of the republic's cultural community, the amounts of cultural funds differ in various districts in Serbia but generally range from 0.2 to 0.6 percent of the workers' gross incomes.

The system of community for self-government and benefits has been practiced for only 4 years in Yugoslavia. The secretary general of the Serbian Cultural Community emphasized that this was a revolution that could not be achieved overnight. However, he said, gratifying results have been scored in the past 4 years. In the past, the state collected taxes and took care of cultural affairs, so that cultural life prospered only in big cities. For instance, the major Belgrade troupes seldom gave performances in small townships, and exhibitions were held mostly in major cities. This situation has now changed since the masses took charge of cultural affairs.

The cultural community has also received telegrams, telephone calls and letters from the masses from time to time, expressing their views and putting forward their demands. In a word, the masses have shown closer concern for and put forward more demands on the cultural affairs since the cultural community was set up. As master of the house, they are advancing in full confidence along this road.

#### YUGOSLAVIA'S MARINC CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST NUCLEAR MONOPOLY

OW061354Y Peking NCNA in English 1256 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (HSINHUA)--"It is imperative for the non-aligned and the developing countries to unite and fight against the monopolist tendencies," said Andrej Marinc, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, yesterday at the first preparatory meeting of the non-aligned countries coordinators for the peaceful use of nuclear power held here, according to a TANJUG report.

"The monopolist tendencies," pointed out A. Marinc, "made it more difficult and better [as received] the introduction of nuclear energy in the national economic development plans of the non-aligned and other developing countries by preserving and widening the existing economic and technological gap between the developed and the developing countries."

A document drawn by the preparatory meeting after two-day discussions stressed the need for equality and non-discrimination among all countries in peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and for cooperation between the non-aligned and the developing countries in formulating plans for developing nuclear energy, grasping the relative process and technology, joint scientific research, exploitation of nuclear raw materials as well as in the training of technical personnel.

The document also emphasized the importance of the cooperation among the non-aligned and all developing countries in this field, especially wherever self-reliance is possible.

The next meeting of the group, composed of 14 countries, is scheduled for April 1979 in Algeria.

#### CYL DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAV CONGRESS ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

OW070808Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text- Belgrade, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League headed by Hu Chi-li, member of the secretariat of the league's Central Committee, arrived here this afternoon to attend the tenth congress of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Zivko Noveski, secretary of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union, and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chou Chiu-yeh. The Chinese guests were honoured at a dinner hosted by Zivko Noveski this evening.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

##### EGYPT DEFENSE MINISTER URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST USSR INFILTRATION

OW050913Y Peking NCNA in English 0834 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--Egyptian Defence Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today called on the armed forces to guard against Soviet infiltration in the Middle East, according to MENA. Addressing officers and men of Egypt's second field army in Ismailia, he said that "we should be aware of the dangers surrounding us. We know the extent of Soviet infiltration in the areas around us. This calls for total vigilance." "The armed forces should be capable of movement in all directions and of action in all directions," he said.

Referring to the current Washington peace negotiations with Israel, 'Ali, who is the chief negotiator, said that "the peace which is to be reached by agreement must be a real and true peace, providing justice, security and stability for all the people of the Middle East. It should safeguard national sovereignty. It should restore Egypt's full sovereignty over Sinai and should restore the Palestinians' right to live."

#### BRIEFS

ENVOY TO UPPER VOLTA--Peking, 29 Nov--President of the Republic of Upper Volta, Sangoule Lamizana, received in Ouagadougou on November 27 the Chinese Ambassador to Upper Volta Hsieh Pang-Chih who will be leaving for home at the end of his term of office. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. [Peking NCNA in English 1723 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW]  
Peking, 1 Dec--Chinese Ambassador to Upper Volta Hsieh Pang-chih left Ouagadougou for home today at the termination of his term of office, according to a report from Ouagadougou. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1646 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW]

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PEKING COMMENTS ON CHIANG'S 'FIND FRIENDS' MOVEMENT

OW020202Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 30 Nov 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Can the 'Find Friends' Movement Help the Chiang Gang Eke Out a Precarious Existence?"]

[Text] The Chiang gang is now launching a so-called "find friends" movement in Taiwan. Taiwan residents are urged to immediately write letters to their American friends in order to mobilize them to say a good word to their congressmen or the U.S. Government for the Chiang gang in hopes of influencing the United States' Taiwan policy.

The Taipei UNITED DAILY admits that the Taiwan residents have generally realized that the United States' turning away from Taiwan is an inevitable trend and that it is only a matter of time. Therefore, the Chiang gang has mobilized this movement in a vain attempt to make the United States delay its action for some time.

In August last year, the Chiang gang also launched a so-called "one person one letter" movement, which was similar to the "find friends" movement. In that movement, each Taiwan resident was urged to write a letter to U.S. President Carter, advising him against trying to normalize relations with the China and turn away from Taiwan. At that time, at the Chiang gang's instigation, some Taiwan residents did write letters to the U.S. President. However, everyone knows that this failed to produce any results. In fact, even at that time a Taipei resident called (Chen Wei-chao) wrote a letter to the UNITED DAILY, clearly pointing out that writing letters to President Carter could never produce any results and that the United States would never change its China policy because of these letters.

The current "find friends" movement launched by the Chiang gang, though different in name from last year's "one person one letter" movement, is actually the same thing. Both of them indicate the Chiang gang's desperate efforts to seek help from the United States and its helplessness in trying to eke out a precarious existence.

PEOPLE'S DAILY STRESSES EQUALITY OF CITIZENS BEFORE LAW

OW061143Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0415 GMT 6 Oct 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 6 December article by Li Pu-yung: "It Must Be Maintained That All Citizens Are Equal Before the Law"]

[Text] Article 5 of the law governing the organization of the People's Court, promulgated in 1954, stipulates that, in hearing cases and applying the law the People's Court shall consider all citizens equal regardless of nationality, race, sex, occupation, class origin, religious belief, educational level, financial situation or domicile.

This stipulation is necessary and correct. However, some people regard it as incorrect. They hold there is no distinction between this stipulation and the bourgeois principle that "everyone is equal before the law." Thus, they maintain that this stipulation, which is not laid down from a class viewpoint, actually advocates that both revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries are equal. This view must be clarified.

The bourgeois principle that "everyone is equal before the law" played a revolutionary role in destroying feudal autocracy. However, bourgeois rule is built on capitalist relations of production and the bourgeois legal system is based on inequality in property. The bourgeoisie say that all citizens have equal rights of election, but at the same time this right is restricted by domicile, educational level or even property. This means that the broad masses of working people actually cannot enjoy rights equal to those the bourgeoisie enjoy. Therefore, it is false that everyone is equal before the law under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The equality demanded by the proletariat boils down to the abolition of classes. The socialist legal system, based on public ownership of the means of production, provides that "he who does not work, neither shall he eat." Thus, socialist law does not recognize any rank or privilege, nor does it permit such restrictions as property. All citizens are truly equal before the law.

Under our socialist economic and democratic political systems, the principle that all citizens are equal before the law must and can be implemented. In accordance with this principle, all citizens in our country equally enjoy the rights they should enjoy, as prescribed in our constitution and laws, and perform the obligations they should perform. This principle does not recognize any privileged citizens or those exempted from lawfully prescribed obligations. This is a complete negation of feudal autocracy and of the concept of rank and privilege.

Judicially speaking, we stress that all citizens are equal before the law. In enacting laws, we must reflect the will of the proletariat and give expression to the class nature of the law. However, when we stress that all citizens are equal judicially, as far as the application of the law is concerned, the citizens mentioned here include people and elements from antagonistic classes as well. Even unreformed landlords, rich peasants and reactionary capitalists are only deprived of their political rights according to law, provided they do not violate the criminal or other laws. They can equally enjoy all other rights and perform all other obligations, as other citizens do. As for members of the people's ranks, they will also be punished or even given heavy sentences according to law if they violate criminal law.

Those who oppose the principle that everyone is equal as far as the application of the law is concerned will inevitably hold that the law applies only to some people, not to all. Thus, some people will inevitably place themselves above the law and wantonly trample on democracy and the legal system.

There are always some people who like the practice of "what I say counts" and like to make dictatorial decisions and order others about. They hold that others who break the law should be dealt with as such, and that they themselves should not be dealt with as lawbreakers when they violate the law. In this case, is there any legal system to speak of?

Owing to the pernicious influence of feudalism, which existed for thousands of years, and to the influence of the reactionary ideology of Lin Biao and the gang of four, some people in our ranks still harbor the concept of rank and privileges. It is still a long-term militant task to thoroughly eliminate such pernicious influence.

We must vigorously publicize the principle that all citizens are equal as far as applying the law is concerned. At the same time, we must actually make determined efforts to implement this principle. When one has committed a crime, no matter how high his position or how much he has contributed, he should be punished as an ordinary person according to the law. There should be no exceptions.

PEKING WALLPOSTER DEMANDS DEMOCRACY, CRITICIZES MAO

OW061136Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (AFP)--A Peking wall poster has demanded for China a fifth modernization, democracy, and criticized the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

"Without democracy, the four modernizations of the economy will not be achievable." The unsigned little poster on the wall of the corner of Hsi Tan Street had attracted a compact crowd of attentive readers today, and fitted in perfectly with the viewpoint expressed in yesterday's KWANGMING DAILY, that democracy would be beneficial to the four modernizations and to Chinese stability and unity. "The people must be able to name their representatives according to their own interests," the poster said, noting that what was called for was not "bourgeois democracy or anarchy" but the power to "speak out about errors and faults to have them corrected."

The poster then criticized China's policy of aid to Vietnam and Albania, both countries with which China has quarrelled. "While people were begging in the streets in some parts of China, the dictator in our country distributed Chinese money to his fellow dictators in Vietnam and Albania," the poster continued, alluding to Chairman Mao Tsetung. "If the people begging in the street had known that, they would not have been very happy," the poster said. The poster also referred several times to the traces of "feudalism" found in present day Chinese society, which he called "social-feudalism," recalling that Nazi Germany "had called itself national socialist." "Some people say that the Chinese people must still live under an oppressive regime like that of the Emperor Chin Shih Huang" (founder and unifier of the Chinese empire with whom Mao often compared himself), the poster said, adding "but don't you believe it."

The poster finally called on people to "raise high the banner of democracy and liberty" and "not to leave it in the hands of reactionaries, who have always been the greatest enemies of democracy."

Yesterday's KWANGMING DAILY gives the green light again to the expression of "diverse opinions" providing they were not hostile to the realization of the "four modernizations." The newspaper, favoured by intellectuals, had judged the current imperatives of "stability and unity" to be the result of "the encouragement to democracy under the leadership of the party."

## LOCAL REACTION TO TENG, LI TALKS WITH FOREIGNERS REPORTED

OW060901Y [Editorial Report OW] The following PRC broadcasts have reported local reaction to recent talks Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien held with foreign visitors on stability, unity and China's four modernizations:

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 30 November transmits an item reporting that according to the PEKING DAILY, "In the past 2 days the masses of workers and staff members of the Capital Iron and Steel Company have conscientiously studied the talks of Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends and recalled the great achievements of the Capital Iron and Steel Company under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link and running the country well. They are determined under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, make all-out efforts to bring quick results, and advance courageously toward the great goal of the four modernizations."

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 2 December transmits an item saying that according to a KWANGMING DAILY report, "The masses of workers and staff of the No 109 plant of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have been conscientiously studying the talks of Vice Chairmen Teng and Li with foreign friends and have expressed their determination to develop the excellent situation of stability of unity and to work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations." According to the report, the workers and staff were ruthlessly persecuted by the gang of four following the Tienanmen incident in 1976. They enthusiastically support the decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to reverse the decision on the Tienanmen incident.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 2 December transmits a report saying: "The cadres and masses of the Shanghai No 1 steel plant have been conscientiously studying the talks of Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien with foreign friends. They are determined under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, and work with one heart and one mind to achieve the four modernizations." The radio report notes that both Mao and Chou En-lai personally inspected this steel plant and that workers in the plant understand that stability, unity and the four modernizations meet the desires of Mao and Chou.

Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 5 December transmits a report saying: "Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's recent talks with foreign friends have greatly encouraged the workers, cadres and technical personnel of the Hangchow oxygen-manufacturing machinery plant. They are determined to make concerted efforts, work hard and with ingenuity, and contribute greater energies to accelerating the four modernizations." The radio quotes the workers as saying: "Vice Chairman Teng says what we of the working class wants to say. We need stability and unity. Only by maintaining a situation of stability and unity will it be possible for us to work with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations." According to the report, the plant party committee has organized workers and technical personnel to study and discuss Teng's talks.

Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin at 1500 GMT on 2 December carries a repeat of the Peking radio report on the workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company studying the talks held by Teng and Li.

## KYODO SOURCES SPECULATE ON CCP PLENUM UNDERWAY IN PEKING

OW070201Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (KYODO)--A working-level policy conference is underway in Peking in preparation for a Communist Party Central Committee meeting expected to be held later this month.

Among the subjects being discussed is the party leadership's decision to restore honor to some officials disgraced during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s and the Tienanmen Square riot in 1976, informed sources say. Discussions also covered plans for reorganizing state-run public corporations and for introducing foreign government-guaranteed bank loans to promote China's modernization plans, the sources said.

The conference has already passed its peak and is now expected to split into several sub-committees to continue deliberations on new policies proposed by the party leadership, the sources said.

The party leadership's decisions now being discussed at the policy conference are expected to be announced at the end of the third session of the 11th Central Committee meeting to be held later this month.

## PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE URGES 'TALKING NO NONSENSE'

HK060510Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Tsung Chieh [1350 1638]: "'Four Modernizations' and 'Talk of Four Kinds'"]

[Text] To the casual reader, the headline seems a little difficult to understand.

By the "four modernizations," we mean the modernization of industry, the modernization of agriculture, the modernization of national defense and the modernization of science and technology. They are briefly called the "four modernizations." What does "talk of four kinds" mean? It means "tall talk, empty talk, false talk and nonsensical talk." Why should the "four modernizations" and "talk of four kinds" as two totally different things be linked together?

To bring about the achievement of the "four modernizations," the people of all nationalities throughout the country are working on the political, economic, cultural, military, diplomatic and other fronts in a practical and down-to-earth manner. But certain units and comrades are not busy working toward the "four modernizations," but are busy talking "talk of four kinds."

"Talk of four kinds" takes many forms of expression. For example:

Some responsible persons are indifferent to the long existing backward state of work performance in their unit. They let things slide and are satisfied with empty talk, false talk, tall talk and nonsensical talk in coping with the leadership at a higher level. When a leading comrade of a higher-level organ comes for a work inspection, they talk glibly: "The commander has taken time out to personally come over to our unit to check and guide our work. We have long been beset with difficulties in our work. He is showing us the greatest concern, the greatest enlightenment, the greatest encouragement and the greatest stimulation. The commander has given us many important instructions. We must bear them firmly in mind. We must cherish them as long as we live. We must follow them to the letter...."

Isn't such talk typical empty talk, false talk, tall talk and nonsensical talk? A leading comrade of a higher-level organ is dutybound to make a "personal" check of the unit under his charge. Since he comes over for a work inspection only after this particular unit has become "beset with difficulties," he should only be blamed for not having come earlier. How can he be praised for having "taken time out" and "come over personally?" Is this not empty talk? Words such as "the greatest concern, the greatest enlightenment, the greatest encouragement and the greatest stimulation" uttered because of his visit are obviously false talk. The party Central Committee has issued so many documents and directives. Could they be relegated to the background as something uneducational, uninspiring and lacking stimulation? The very arrival of this leader is greeted with words like "the greatest concern" and "the greatest enlightenment, the greatest encouragement and the greatest stimulation." Isn't this self-deceptive talk? Talk of "following to the letter" the instructions of this leading comrade is also just tall talk. Don't these comrades follow the party Central Committee's instructions to the letter? Why is it that difficulties have long remained unsolved? Even now why do they still not suggest ways to solve these longstanding difficulties, to work hard to move ahead fast and achieve good results? All their utterances and assurances amount to nothing more than sheer balderdash.

More than 2 years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four." For the great majority of people, talk like the above sounds a bit offensive. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, "talk of four kinds" was accepted as the order of the day. One was not criticized for flattering the leadership with empty talk, false talk, tall talk and nonsensical talk. This only put him in favor. Therefore, the style represented by "talk of four kinds" was well accepted and became the order of the day. The more popular such style became, the more the "four modernizations" effort suffered. The more "talk of four kinds" prevailed the farther away we were from achieving the "four modernizations."

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has maintained and carried forward the party's fine traditions. The down-to-earth style has been promoted in a big way. The people of the whole country are feverishly working toward the "four modernizations." "Talk of four kinds" is no longer so popular. But such talk is still acceptable to certain comrades. Part of the blame lies with certain leading comrades. They are flattered by empty talk, false talk, tall talk and nonsensical talk: What does "...has taken time out to personally come over..." mean? The leader concerned should have come a long time ago and has failed to do so. This is a manifestation of bureaucratism. Guilty of bureaucratism, he should only blush with shame when showered with flatteries. Instead he puffs out his chest with pride. Isn't this a case of "a person of lower rank catering to the taste of his senior?" A leading comrade armed with strong party spirit and a relatively good style would never fall for such a pitch. If we resist it in an upright, down-to-earth manner, such bad style will not spread. We may ask ourselves: Was there such style in the Yenan period? Was there such style in the period shortly after liberation? No. The people have long been fed up with this bad style. Why should some comrades still cling to it?

In 1944, an army corps of the 8th Route Army that remained to fight in defense pointed out in a political report: The formalist style is a style of empty talk and "not the style of the Communist Party or a revolutionary army. It is incompatible with the party's style and the revolutionary army's style." A fondness for talking "talk of four kinds" is "bad style" and incompatible with the party's style. With such style, we cannot do our work well or get ahead and we cannot successfully achieve the "four modernizations."

Vigorously promoting the "four modernizations" and talking no "talk of four kinds" is a new style we should promote.

## WORKERS' JOURNAL ARTICLE ON ACHIEVING MODERNIZATION

HK060545Y Peking KUNG JEN JIH PAO in Chinese 6 Oct 78 p 1 HK

[Article by Vice Premier Kang Shih-en: "Strive To Achieve the General Task for the New Period--Written for the Resumed Publication of KUNG JEN KIH PAO"]

[Text] It is already 2 years since the "gang of four" was smashed by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. An excellent situation has appeared. After winning great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," a vigorous political situation for stability and unity, in which hundreds of millions of people have begun the new Long March toward achieving the four modernizations, is prevailing throughout the land. Our great motherland is thriving and advancing in triumph along the socialist road at a pace never seen before.

The 11th party congress and Fifth NPC formulated the general task for the new period. We must resolutely implement the 11th party congress line, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, penetratingly unfold the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country by the end of the century. This is the behest of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. It is a long cherished ideal of our brave and struggling people, a great revolution for radically altering our country's backward economy and technology and for further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past half century or so, our party led the people throughout the country in conducting the new democratic revolution that overturned the three big mountains, in conducting the socialist revolution to promote ownership of the means of production on the ideological and political front and in conducting the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution aimed specifically at liberating the productive forces. Our party is now once again leading the people throughout the land in another great revolution so they can march toward the four modernizations. This revolution is aiming at significantly developing the productive forces and strengthening the socialist economic base, besides trying in every possible way to improve production relations and the superstructure and to change people's ways of thinking and doing things. This revolution embraces not only production and technology but also ideological, political and cultural spheres. The magnitude of this revolution and its profound changes, heavy tasks and far-reaching significance are no less than any previous revolution led by our party. It is the historical task of the whole party, army and people throughout the country to conduct this revolution well. It is the sacred duty of our working class.

To achieve the four modernizations, it is still a matter of primary current and future importance to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Once this is grasped, we shall be able to grasp the key link that sets various related programs in motion. The interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" so gravely impaired the national economy and confused people's thinking that many basic theoretical problems that had been resolved by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and many issues of right and wrong in economic work rose once again. Even now many cadres are unclear about problems concerning the interrelationships between theory and practice, politics and economics, revolution and production, production relations and productive forces and the superstructure and the economic base, as well as issues concerning doing things according to objective economic laws and implementing the principle of distribution according to work as well as issues related to economic accounting, economic results, socialist profits and the working people's material interests. If these problems are not solved, it will be impossible to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry out the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and speed up the pace of achieving the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]

Important fighting tasks for us to do include penetratingly exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and their reactionary ideological system, eliminating their remnant poison theoretically and in practice and liberating our thinking.

In exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four," we must closely relate to the actual conditions in our own units and use such effective measures as those employed in screening work, in the "two blows" struggle and in explaining and comparing different lines to mount a people's war to eliminate remnant poison and cure "internal injuries." We must learn from the spirit of the Yen-an Rectification Movement, raise the consciousness of more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses, restore and promote the party's fine tradition and work style and vigorously unfold the struggle to eliminate chaos and restore order. In doing anything or solving any problem, we must expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and clear up issues of right and wrong regarding every problem so that this struggle will be extended to various sectors of the three great revolutionary movements and to daily production and other pursuits. Making full use of Lin Piao's and the "gang of four's" role as teachers by negative example means conducting exemplary class and line education for the workers, especially for the younger generation. This is an important part of the ideological and political work for the new period.

When last year's National Conference To Learn From Taching in Industry was underway, both Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh comprehensively and concisely explained Taching's experience in terms of Chairman Mao theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Hua wrote an inscription and called upon us to hold high Taching's red banner that Chairman Mao had set up. In the past year or so, the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to popularize Taching-type enterprises has gained momentum and has achieved significant results. The comrades approvingly said: "Promoting modernization must be combined with promoting revolution." Learning from Taching's experience and taking the Taching road offers a fundamental guarantee for running socialist enterprises well and for accelerating industrial development.

Those who have been assigned to the industry and communications front are following Taching's example and are conducting readjustments among enterprises. The key to doing this work well lies in the leading groups which are charged with the task of readjusting enterprises and consolidating them. If the leading group is not properly organized and if it lacks a strong core, it will be impossible to pursue all kinds of work. In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," we must expel from the leading bodies those who were involved in the "gang of four's" conspiracies to usurp party and state power and who have refused to mend their ways. If this is not done, the enterprises will not enjoy any peace. We must also promote to leadership posts those outstanding cadres who have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and firmly struggled against Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who are fired by a strong party spirit and enthusiasm for work, who have a fine work style and who have acquired practical experience. Only such leading groups are capable of leading the masses in achieving the four modernizations. The leading groups of those key enterprises should be adjusted and consolidated by responsible government industrial departments in conjunction with local party committees. Once these enterprises forge ahead, the entire industry and communications front can be set in motion.

In learning from Taching, a problem of fundamental importance is to form a revolutionized contingent. We must hold Chairman Mao's great banner high, uphold the socialist orientation and march toward the four modernizations. We must see to it that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is implemented at the grassroots level and that it is embodied in a concentrated way in building the contingent, which is part of the main tasks undertaken by party committees at all levels. This should be tackled not only by party committees of enterprises and responsible government industrial departments but also by political, administrative, production and technological units. Leading cadres at all levels should devote their main efforts to building the contingent, while various enterprises should learn from Taching and strive to do a good job of strengthening the grassroots level, with the party branch as the core; promoting a system of responsibility at one's work post and conducting on-the-job military training. This is aimed at raising the contingent's political and technological attributes. Many of our comrades do not understand the importance of building the contingent. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," all the fine experience and work style acquired in the past have been thrown overboard. We must work hard in building our workers' contingent and turning it into both a red and expert production army capable of fighting tough battles and shouldering the heavy task of achieving the four modernizations.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have formulated the general task for the new period. They have laid down the line, principle and policies for realizing the general task. The overriding problem now confronting us calls for earnestly implementing central directives. This means that we must firmly discontinue the bad practice of doing things according to the wishes of higher level officials, instead of observing economic laws. We must break away from outworn administrative practices that neglect economic accounting, economic results and efficiency and economic responsibility and change those operations that are based on handicraft and a small peasant economy and follow bureaucratic practices. Under the centralized planning of the state, we must further develop and give play to central and local initiatives, particularly the initiative of enterprises. Beginning with laxity and anarchic tendencies in economic management that must be eliminated, it is imperative for us to adjust the economic order, improve economic management and raise the level of industrial and enterprise management. We should urge all trades and occupations to increase production and practice thrift. They must strictly take up economic accounting, increase effective economic development, firmly adhere to the eight economic and technological targets centering on quality, strive to outperform one's own unit and try to overtake and surpass advanced levels attained in China and elsewhere. We must improve technical management, strengthen training of technicians, promote technical innovations and the technical revolution and rapidly raise the cultural and technological levels of the workers' contingent. We must strengthen democratic management, enforce "two participations, one reform and three combinations," promote democracy in politics, economics and technology and gradually establish a permanent system in which workers and technicians can participate in various levels of management and in which cadres are closely united with the masses. It is necessary to strengthen labor management, consolidate labor organizations, organize industrial production according to the principle of cooperation between professional groups and increase labor productivity. It is also necessary to implement the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, show concern for the living conditions of the masses, promote collective welfare enterprises, link the good or bad management of enterprises with the immediate interests of the workers and further mobilize the activism of the enterprises and workers.

On the eve of the founding of the PRC, Chairman Mao said: "The arduous task of economic construction is before us. Those things that we are familiar with are becoming outmoded while those that we do not know well are pressing. To achieve the four modernizations, the task of learning new things is strenuous. Leading cadres assigned to the industry and communications front must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought. They must study the instructions given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to adapt their thinking to changing conditions. We must therefore uphold materialist dialectics, correctly understand and grasp objective economic laws and change all kinds of production relations that do not conform with the development of productive forces along with those parts of the superstructure that are incompatible with the requirements of the economic base. We must not only know how to use proletarian politics to command economics and technology but also know economics and technology well to acquire the skills for managing modern, large-scale industrial production and to lead the cadres and masses in winning great victories in the new Long March.

The resumed publication of KUNG JEN JIH PAO is the result of the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four." It is charged with the glorious task of publicizing, mobilizing and organizing the vast number of workers and of speeding up the realization of the four modernizations. Under the loving solicitude of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and with the cooperation and support of various industrial and communications units and the worker masses, we believe we can certainly accomplish this task.

**LIBERATION ARMY DAILY REFUTES PRODUCTION 'TRANSITION IN POVERTY'**

OW070151Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 5 December article by Chin Wen: "On 'Transition in Poverty'"]

[Text] Since the successful completion of our country's agricultural cooperation movement, a bad ultra "left" tendency has been twice promoted with regards to ownership in the countryside, that is, the transition from small collectives to big collectives and from collective ownership to ownership by all the people. The first instance was in 1958 when Chen Po-ta clamored for "immediate transition." Consequently, equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning, public mess halls, the wage system and elimination of collective ownership appeared in the countryside, thus greatly disrupting the productive forces. Even today people still vividly remember it. The second instance was during the Great Cultural Revolution and involved the "gang of four." Chang Chun-chiao's sinister article "On All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie" openly championed premature "transition to communism." In some places, they merged districts and communes to force the "transition" and arbitrarily changed the status of the production team as the accounting unit, also seriously damaging the productive forces.

What was the theoretical basis for the evil tendency that twice ran rampant? The "gang of four" theoreticians put it clearly: The "spirit of poverty". Lin Piao said: "Spirit can be a substitute for materials." Chang Chun-chiao and a small handful of his followers said: "Insufficient conditions should not preclude transition," and "poor production brigades and teams should experience transition in poverty." The pernicious influence of the Lin Piao-"gang of four" fallacy of "transition in poverty" was widespread and its ill effects were tremendous. Therefore, it must be thoroughly criticized and denounced.

We have two types of ownership in our country--ownership by all the people and collective ownership. The transition from ownership by small collectives to ownership by big collectives and from ownership by big collectives to ownership by all the people is an inevitability of social development. However, whether this transition is accomplished with set material conditions or in the spirit of poverty is a major question of principle.

Was it chiefly through "spirit" that ownership by all the people appeared in human history? No. Marx' exposition in "Das Kapital" and Engels' reiterations in "The Development From Utopian to Scientific Socialism" tell us that ownership by all the people is an inevitable outcome of the development of capitalist, large-machinery production. As the means of production became socialized--that is "as spinning jennies, powered looms and steam hammers replaced spinning wheels, manual looms and hammers--factories with hundreds of people working in cooperation necessarily replaced small workshops. Like the means of production, production itself changed from an individual action into a socialized action while the products also changed from individual products into products of the society." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 426) The development of "socialized means of production" and "socialized production" irreconcilably contradicts capitalistic private ownership which must be replaced by advanced relations of production--that is, ownership by all the people--before the productive forces can be emancipated and further developed. It is crystal clear that transition from capitalist ownership to ownership by all the people is not caused by an alleged "spirit" but effected by the development of material production.

Did ownership by all the people emerge in our country on the strength of "spirit"? No. Everybody knows that instances of ownership by all the people, which were established in our country in the course of the new democratic and socialist revolutions, involved only enterprises which featured production by large machines. Production by manual tools, agriculture and handicraft industries could not be turned into ownership by all the people. It was absolutely necessary to establish collective ownership for the laboring people through agricultural cooperation. Did this happen because the Chinese peasants and handicraft workers lacked the "spirit of poverty"? Obviously not. It was because our backward semifeudal, semicolonial agriculture and handicraft industries were carrying out production manually, not with large machines. In short, it was because they lacked the necessary material foundation.

At present, we don't have large collective ownerships in people's communes. Chairman Mao established the three-level system of ownership in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form; he pointed out that it was more ideal for a production team to have approximately 30 households as members. Is this because there isn't enough "spirit of poverty"? No. It's because today's primary means of production in the countryside is still manual tools which cannot be considered "socialized means of production."

On the one hand, production by manual tools usually requires only simple cooperative efforts; on the other, it can only effect simple cooperation. Production by manual tools will not bring about a division of labor and cooperation among specialized production units, as will production by large machines. Productive forces that use manual tools as their primary means of production are far less efficient. While expending large amounts of physical labor, a producer is able to make very few products which, in view of their characteristics, are still not "socialized products." Such products are closely related to the personal interests of the producer himself and are limited in the extent of their distribution.

Thus, the designation of the production team as the basic accounting unit in the people's commune is the result of less efficient productive forces and a weak material foundation. If we ignore the material foundation and rely on "transition in poverty" to collective ownership by the production brigade or commune or to collective ownership by all the people, then we will be organizing simple cooperative production on an unusually large scale. The result will be that everyone will be treated equally, regardless of his work. When the few fruits produced by the worker who exerts great physical labor are divided up during distribution, this worker's enthusiasm inevitably will be dampened. This is basically why "transition in poverty" will inevitably undermine the productive forces.

Then, where is our escape? Our escape lies in strengthening the material foundation, mainly through mechanization. Only by gradually transforming manual agricultural tools into machinery can we have "socialized means of production," achieve "socialized production" and turn out "socialized products." Only by increasing production efficiency can we break through the confines of small collective ownership and allow the existence of relations of production with large collective ownership or even ownership by all the people.

The course of "transition" should be one of agricultural mechanization, factory production and automation. The pace of this "transition" is decided by the pace of agricultural mechanization, factory production and automation.

All kinds of idealists throughout history have thought that human society is a product of God and dictated by the will of heroes; they have also regarded human society as the transformation of "absolute spirit" and the realization of "absolute justice." The one thing they have in common is the idea that the history of human society is the history of spiritual development. A basic point of the historical materialism founded by Marx and Engels is that the history of human society is the history of material development and that relations of productions develop along with the development of productive forces, not "spiritual forces." The theory of "transition in poverty" dished up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" turns the history of socialist development into one of "spiritual transition." This is out-and-out historical idealism, a revision and betrayal of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism.

No change in socialist relations of production--whether from small collective ownership to large collective ownership or from large collective ownership to ownership by all the people--should be made in a state of poverty. Instead, transitions should be made under conditions of abundance. Only when the state is rich can it provide large amounts of agricultural machinery and more capital to meet the needs of agriculture. Only when collective units are rich can they afford to purchase and use agricultural machinery. Otherwise, mechanization will become empty words. The only way to achieve a rich state is to accomplish the four modernizations; the main road to a wealthy collective unit is adherence to the principle of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development" and aid to communes and brigades in setting up and operating their own enterprises and accumulating funds.

The "gang of four" denounced the four modernizations, opposed the idea of a wealthy state, obstructed the development of collective economies and opposed the thought of people making themselves rich. This deprived us of the very base on which "transition" must be made. In doing this, they left themselves only a deadend option: "transition in poverty."

The transition from small collective ownership to large collective ownership can only be carried out when the large collective has acquired a fairly large amount of accumulations and becomes relatively rich and when the economies of the various small collectives are fairly developed and the gap among them has been narrowed.

Otherwise, it is inevitable that poor production teams will share the property of rich production teams, thereby seriously dampening peasants' socialist enthusiasm. Who will continue to work hard if collective property accumulated through hard labor will soon be divided and shared? This can only breed laziness. In inciting "transition in poverty," the "gang of four" were actually trying to destroy the collective with exploitative class ideology, encouraging the lazy to share the property of the diligent, and advocating the idea of sharing of other people's fruits of labor without repayment. No socialist enthusiasm will be left in the peasants if "transition in poverty" is carried out; it will only result in greater poverty and will harm the socialist cause.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" lauded "transition in poverty" as something very left and revolutionary. While concocting the "theory of the superstructure as the decisive factor," they also dished up the "theory of relations of production as the decisive factor," believing that in a socialist society it is the relations of production, not the productive forces, that decide production. They seemed to think that the faster the relations of production advance, the faster the productive forces will develop, and the more progressive the relations of production, the more progressive will be the entire society. This is fake left, real right fraud. Marxist principle states that relations of production must suit the nature of the productive forces. That is, relations of production must suit the level of the development of the productive forces; only in this way can relations of production guarantee and promote the development of the productive forces. Facts have also fully proved that if relations of production lag behind the development of the productive forces, they will become shackles hindering the development of the productive forces; facts have also fully proved that, if relations of production transcend the development of the productive forces, they will damage the productive forces and, the more they transcend, the greater will be the damage. People in our country have learned a bitter lesson from the "wind of communization." Irrefutable facts have proved that the "theory of relations of production as the decisive factor" went bankrupt a long time ago. Appropriate relations of production can only be sought in accordance with the degree of the development of the productive forces. It is preposterous to pursue "progressive" relations of production without considering the productive forces' level of development.

In frenziedly advertising "transition in poverty" based on the "theory of the relations of production as the decisive factor," Lin Piao and the "gang of four" did not reflect an impetuous, petty bourgeois attitude at all but had a clear reactionary purpose, that is, they would "rather have a poor socialist country," "Transition in poverty" was the "path" through which this reactionary purpose could be achieved because it could be concealed under an ultra "left" disguise, easily damage the production enthusiasm of the peasants, undermine productive forces in the countryside and turn socialist ownership into an empty frame filled with poverty. This was their evil trick in undermining socialism--using ultra "left" means to achieve their ultraright objective of opposing socialism.

"Transition in poverty" is the crooked means that will damage socialism while "transition in wealth" is the correct means for building socialism. If one is truly enthusiastic about developing socialist ownership, he should first be enthusiastic about realizing the four modernizations and accelerating the development of productive forces; following the development of productive forces, he should then make continuous efforts to transform the relations of production in order to create a powerful socialist country with progressive relations of production and highly developed productive forces. We have learned an unforgettable lesson from Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four."

## PEOPLE'S DAILY ON RIGHTS OF COMMUNE MEMBERS TO PRIVATE PLOTS

HK060640Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 30 Nov. 78 p 1 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY short commentary: "It Is Fine To Raise This Question"]

[Text] "Which is more powerful--the county party committee or the state constitution?" This is a good question raised by commune members! The party policy and the new constitution have clearly stipulated that commune members are allowed to farm small plots of land and engage in limited household sideline production, and this is consistent with the current level of economic development in China's countryside and the level of awareness of the masses of commune members. However, some comrades have picked up the club of "capitalism" with which to beat people. They do not allow commune members to farm private plots themselves or to engage in household sideline production and they try to put a stop to village trade fairs... They even regard such behavior, which violates policy and law, as "progressive" and consider commune members' demand to farm their private plots as "retrogressive."

What is progressive and what is retrogressive? Practice is the only criterion of truth. In some places, collectivization evidently still cannot completely satisfy the needs of commune members, but nevertheless the "minor freedom" essential to supplementing their needs is arbitrarily lopped off. Comrades have criticized this and that, and as a result, they have criticized until there is a scarcity of chickens and eggs, and commune members even have trouble getting enough vegetables to eat. The income of commune members is reduced and their standard of living is lowered. How can such methods, which violate economic law and make commune members unhappy, be called progressive?

China is a vast country with a huge population, and does not have a very well balanced economy. In places where the collective economy is developed, commune members may possibly have no desire to keep private plots or may be willing to turn them over to collective farming. There, naturally, the turning over of private plots is possible, but such places are in the minority. In places like Tsanghsien County where the collective economy is not very healthy, the demand of commune members to farm private plots as a supplement to the collective economy is completely rational and legitimate. Not to allow commune members to farm private plots is to go against the wishes of the people and against the new constitution and policy. How can commune members' keeping of small plots of land on which to grow vegetables, which is in accordance with policy provisions, be construed as capitalism? Does this mean that reducing commune members to the state of having no vegetables to eat can be called socialism?

At present, the level of our agricultural production is still very low, its development is still slow and the country is generally still rather poor, so our policies and measures must proceed from this reality. To go beyond this reality and arbitrarily do things not permitted by policy, not welcomed by the people, and which actually should not be done, is called "left." Such ideas can easily join forces with the false left real right pernicious influence of the "gang of four." Now is the time to seriously clarify matters!

Today, commune members demand the restitution of their rights which the "gang of four" had previously encroached upon by interference and sabotage, as when they compulsorily abolished private plots in any shape or form or returned them to collective farming. And this matter should be straightened out. Are we not constantly saying that we must serve the people? Then you must first respect the rights of commune members provided by the policy of the party and the laws of the state.

## HOPEI WORKERS URGE IMPLEMENTATION OF CCP RURAL POLICY

HK060624Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 30 Nov 78 p 1 HK

[Letter by Liu Tung-kang [0491 0681 0474] and Wang Ming-po [3769 2494 0150], of the learn-from-Taching and work team of Hsingchi chemical works, Tsanghsien County, Tsangchow Prefecture, Hopei Province: "The Masses Will Be Unhappy As Long As the Policy is Not Implemented"]

[Text] In the days when the "gang of four" was rampant, the economic policy for the countryside was trampled completely underfoot in Tsangchow Prefecture, causing the socialist economy to undergo a serious catastrophe. Take private plots for example. They are taken away and handed back and taken away again, most inconsistently. In recent years, rations have been low in Tsangchow Prefecture. If the people have private plots they may use them to supplement their needs. The masses are not at all happy about turning their private plots over to collective farming. Because of the situation, some communes and production teams have adhered to the policy of handing back private plots, but have been censured for doing so. If commune members have to worry about food rations all day long, how can they go all out for socialism?

So long as the policy of the party is not implemented, the masses will not be happy. Although we are working in factories, our families live in the countryside. If agriculture is not carried out successfully, there will be underlying worries in learning from Taching. If the policy for the countryside is not carried out to the letter, our hearts will also not be at ease.

## NI CHIH-FU ADDRESSES REOPENING OF TRADE UNIONS SCHOOL

HK060714Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 29 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[NCNA report: "Ni Chih-fu Speaks At Reopening of PRC Trade Unions School"]

[Text] The cadre school of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions reopened this morning after being suspended for 12 years. It will train large groups of cadres for trade unions and promote development of the workers' movement and trade union work during the new period.

Because of the concern shown by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, this school was set up in November 1949 on the basis of the north China school for workers and staff. It was suspended during the Great Cultural Revolution due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The school reopened after the convocation of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress and the resumption of activities of trade unions at all levels. There are 200 students in this school term. Most of them are cadres from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, cities directly under the provincial authorities and major basic-level trade unions. Their main task is to study the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh for the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the congress and the documents adopted by the congress, in order to lay an ideological foundation for doing trade union work well.

The school held its opening ceremony this morning. Ni Chih-fu, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and president of the school; Chang Ping-hua, minister of propaganda of the CCP Central Committee; and Ma Chun-ku, Huang Min-wei, Sung Kan-fu, Wang Chung-lun, Han Jung-hua, Liu Yu-o and Chang Jui-ying, vice chairmen of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions attended the ceremony.

Comrade Ni Chih-fu spoke at the ceremony. He urged all students to carry forward the style of integrating theory with reality in study and to uphold the Marxist principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth. He said: In his speech at the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, Vice Chairman Teng confirmed the achievements in trade union work and repudiated all false charges the "gang of four" had forced on trade unions. He did so by upholding the principle that practice is the only criterion for testing truth, by taking realities into consideration and by seeking truth from facts and after making a scientific summary of trade union work. He stressed: In handling new problems arising from trade union work during the new period, we must base ourselves on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, get rid of taboos, courageously reveal the actual conditions and express our own opinions. We must make investigations, do research and sum up both the positive and negative experiences in the spirit of seeking and holding firmly to truth. We must clarify the questions of right and wrong regarding ideological and theoretical problems as well as the line in the workers' movement and trade union and throw away the "inhibiting magic hat" which the "gang of four" put on our heads. We must emancipate our minds and do our work well. Comrade Chang Ping-hua also spoke at the opening ceremony.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES RETURN OF OCCUPIED SCHOOL BUILDINGS

OW070832Y Peking NCNA in English 0812 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Dec (HSINHUA) --The PEOPLE'S DAILY yesterday urged units that had occupied school buildings during the Cultural Revolution to carry out an August decision of the State Council and quit the buildings as soon as possible. This was contained in an editor's note commending a People's Liberation Army unit in Anhwei Province, which had lost no time in vacating buildings of the Anhwei Agricultural College.

Shortage of school buildings has become a pressing problem in reviving and expanding the education system. During the Cultural Revolution, when Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed a policy of obscurantism, education was wrecked. The Anhwei Agricultural College, like many other schools, was forced to move out of the city into distant villages. A great deal of school equipment was damaged in the process and a lot of books lost. Greatly overcrowded school buildings and a shortage of teaching aids caused education standards to fall and paralyzed the school's scientific research for a decade.

When Wan Li became first secretary of the provincial party committee, he put through a decision to have all occupied school buildings returned.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY criticized units that were slow in carrying out a similar decision by the central government in August. The paper urged them to follow the example of Anhwei Province.

#### METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISES COMPLAIN OF TOO MANY BOSSES

OW060426Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 Dec --A recent conference on metallurgy, responsible persons of a number of key metallurgical enterprises complained that since administrative control over enterprises was delegated to lower levels, the Metallurgical Industry Ministry, the provincial and municipal CCP committees, the provincial and municipal planning and capital construction committees, the industrial and communications offices and the provincial and municipal metallurgical bureaus have all become bosses of key enterprises. Thus there are too many bosses. To get anything done, all bosses must be consulted. Such a system of control curbs productivity.

The ministry demands output from key enterprises while local authorities demand output value and profit. On capital construction and technical matters, instruction must be sought from the ministry, while on the matter of the labor quota, guidance must be sought from provincial authorities. These multiple leaderships frequently disagree and argue among themselves, making it difficult to run enterprises.

Li Chen-chiang, first secretary of the party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, said: This year the provincial authorities asked our company to provide them with 100,000 tons of steel billet. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry disagreed, saying the provincial authorities were not authorized to place the order. We were caught in the middle.

Comrades from the Changcheng steel mill said: When we wanted to promote a cadre, we had to seek approval from nine units, including the provincial and municipal authorities and the metallurgical bureaus.

Chen Chun-tai, deputy secretary of the party committee of the Shenyang smelting plant, said: We planned to build two more stories on our three-story building and had all the necessary funds and building materials ready. However, it took us six months to apply for the construction license.

Comrades from Chungkiang Iron and Steel Company said: Whenever the higher level does anything, our enterprise must set up an office. Our mill now has over 20 special offices, some ordered created by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, others by provincial and municipal authorities. These offices divert a good many of our working personnel--about 6 percent are not in the first line of production.

All the bosses order the enterprises around, creating a strange situation where the local community cares nothing about the enterprises, but the enterprises must take care of many things in the community. The enterprises must contribute manpower or funds to such things as long-distance shipment of consumer goods for workers, settling educated young people in the countryside, people's defense projects, farm and sideline production, planned parenthood, school activities, militiamen's firing practice, shops and stores, hospitals and even public security substations.

Comrades attending the metallurgical work conference all said: The administrative control system is a big problem. A rational one will promote development of productive forces whereas an irrational one will obstruct it. They all said that this administrative control system featuring multiple bosses poses a pressing problem that needs to be solved immediately. Otherwise, the system will directly affect the speed of realization of the four modernizations.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY ON IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY PRODUCTS

HK070502Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 2 Dec 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: "Promoting 'Quality First' Shows a Keen Sense of Responsibility to the People"]

[Text] Socialist light and textile industries, fundamentally speaking, aim at satisfying to the maximum people's needs. We must use not only output but especially quality as a yardstick to judge whether an enterprise shows a keen sense of responsibility toward the people.

Take textiles as an example. People generally demand durability, variety and a large choice of beautiful colors. With improved quality, people are happy. The more quickly and thoroughly such annoying problems as shrinkage in cloth, loss of color and loss of shape in knitwear are solved the better. Our industrial enterprises cannot be run like forbidding government mansions that turn a deaf ear to the people.

Many of our industrial products are now produced for export. Improving quality will increase our competitiveness on the international market. It will also enable us to acquire more foreign exchange with the same amount of exports and increase our ability to meet international payments, so that we can introduce advanced technology from abroad in a bigger way to create conditions for the early achievement of the four modernizations. The good or bad quality of our industrial products also bears on our national reputation. We must strive to turn more of our industrial products into well-known brands on the international market.

Quality improvement involves the technical level, the management level and many other factors. But most important of all is further increasing our awareness.

Products of light and textile industries are generally put in high, medium and low grades. While attention should be paid to the quality of high grades, the quality of medium and low grades must also be improved. In handling products of all grades, we must now show the least bit of negligence and we must try to achieve increasing perfection and give consumers every satisfaction. It is a wrong way of thinking and a wrong approach we apply to less strict standards to medium-and-low-grade products for the general public's consumption.

Our light industrial and textile products are for different customers. But whether they are sold at home or abroad, supplied for the city or the countryside, we must show a keen sense of responsibility toward our customers. Some comrades hold the view, "what is not good for export is good for domestic consumption. What is not good for the city is good for the countryside." They have an irresponsible attitude toward quality. This is also wrong.

The quality of light industrial and textile products generally covers quality both for domestic consumption and export. Naturally, it is wrong to pay attention only to appearances. But it also goes against the wishes of the masses to think that just durability of light industrial and textile products will do and that we do not need to pay attention to external appearances. As to the designing and packing of products, we must try to catch up with and surpass advanced levels and satisfy the masses' demands. The "gang of four" raved that to produce something fancy and colorful was to appeal to the taste of the bourgeoisie. This fallacy must be thoroughly eliminated.

PRC TOPS OCEANGOING TRANSPORT PLAN IN 1978

OWO51149Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--China's ocean fleet exceeded its annual cargo plan 9.6 per cent by November 30.

By the end of October the volume of cargo handled by the fleet was 36.5 per cent above the same period of 1977. The sharp rise is attributed largely to an increase in the number of vessels. The fleet has visited more than 400 ports of 98 countries and regions.

Since the beginning of this year, merchant seamen have launched an emulation drive aiming at safety, service, full cargos and higher speed, as their contribution to the four modernizations. They carried oil to other lands and brought back sugar, rolled steel and plant equipment. They also transported economic aid to friendly countries and carried cargo for other countries.

## RAILWAYS COMPLETE FREIGHT PLAN FOR 1978 AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OWO51151Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Dec (HSINHUA)--Chinese railways completed the 1978 freight plan 33 days ahead of schedule. The Peking Railway Administration, which moves one sixth of the national total, finished 37 days ahead of the plan. It carried 18.9 percent more freight than the corresponding period last year, for the biggest rail increase anywhere in China since liberation. Better planning and a new bonus system were factors in the increase. Twelve of the fifteen other railway administrations, including Kunming, Chengtu and Huhehot, have also fulfilled their targets.

## CHINA TO HOLD YOUTH EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS

OWO60358Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 4 Dec--With the approval of Chairman Hua and the State Council, the All-China Scientific and Technological Association, the Ministry of Education, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the CYL Central Committee will jointly organize a national exhibition of scientific and technological works by youth and teenagers in Peking in October 1979. The organizing committee for the exhibition has been established. NPC Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao has been appointed its honorary chairman and Mao I-sheng, noted scientist and vice chairman of the All-China Scientific and Technological Association, appointed chairman.

The exhibition is being held to check the results of youth and teenagers' scientific and technological activities launched throughout the country since the "gang of four" was smashed and to encourage the young people to take part in modernizing science and technology.

Since the founding of new China, the party and state have paid great attention to afterschool scientific and technological education for youth and teenagers. Youth palaces and scientific and technological stations were established in various areas. Science- and technology-interest groups were generally established in various elementary and middle schools. Achievements were scored in launching various kinds of scientific and technological activities.

Since the "gang of four" was smashed, scientific and technological activities have been launched by youth and teenagers in various areas. The youth and teenagers are cultivating a habit to love, study and apply science. This exhibition will certainly push their scientific and technological activities to a new level.

About 5,000 items of works by elementary and middle school students will be exhibited, including works created independently or with the assistance of teachers by students at sparetime military and physical culture schools and works created by school-run factories and farms, scientific and technological groups and youth palaces (stations). The works include mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geography, biology, and other basic and technical scientific subjects; also included are radio, aircraft and ship models created during military and physical culture activities.

During the exhibition, a youth and teenagers science symposium will be held on a trial basis, at which authors of outstanding works will read their theses and reports.

In order to learn from the advanced experience of foreign countries, some tools, equipment and materials used by young people of foreign countries in carrying out scientific and technological activities will be exhibited.

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POPULATION MEETING ENDS, BIRTH CONTROL REAFFIRMED

OWO41334Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Dec (HSINHUA)--China must lower its rate of population growth in order to ensure rapid growth of the national economy, is the conclusion drawn by a nation-wide conference on population theory just ended here.

The conference was attended by 171 representatives from tertiary educational institutions, party schools, institutes of philosophy and social sciences, birth planning offices, the State Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Public Security, City Planning Bureau and the media.

The conference pointed out that a rational and planned growth of the population was the basic and essential demand of the socialist system. Discussion focused on the relationship between rational growth in the population and the acceleration of the four modernizations and criticism of the Malthusian theory of population. It was held that the policy on birth control laid down by the party Central Committee which essentially differs from the Malthusian theory was the policy that should be carried out.

The conference suggested the setting up of a population society to strengthen coordination among research institutes and further the study of population theory.

WORKERS' DAILY ON RESUMPTION OF PUBLICATION

HKO60445Y Peking KUNG JEN JIH PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 78 p 2 HK

[Message on the resumption of publication: "The Bugle For a New Long March"]

[Text] KUNG JEN JIH PAO, [WORKERS DAILY], which was forced to stop publication for 12 years, has resumed publication today.

KUNG JEN JIH PAO was strangled by the sinister hands of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" 12 years ago. Today, it has obtained a new lease on life under the solicitous concern of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Our party and state leaders are greatly concerned about the working class, and our wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua has written inscriptions for the ninth congress of the Chinese Federation of Trade Unions and KUNG JEN JIH PAO. NPC Chairman Yeh has also written an inscription for KUNG JEN JIH PAO. The masses of workers throughout the country will definitely respond to the call of Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh and heroically struggle to greatly speed up the building of China into a strong and modern socialist country within the present century. The entire staff of this paper will resolutely implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh and exert the greatest effort toward making KUNG JEN JIH PAO a success.

While deeply appreciating the solicitous concern of Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee for KUNG JEN JIH PAO, we simultaneously hate more bitterly the entirely evil Lin Piao and "gang of four." In the latter part of 1966, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and their followers slandered KUNG JEN JIH PAO for being a tool for Liu Shao-chi's restoration of capitalism and for pursuing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line. The renegade Chiang Ching personally instigated and incited a handful of bad people to "investigate and close down" KUNG JEN JIH PAO.

However, the glorious history of KUNG JEN JIH PAO can never be obliterated by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Founded in 1949, the policy of the paper was personally approved by our great leader Chairman Mao, who wrote the masthead for the newspaper on two occasions. In the 17 years of its publication, KUNG JEN JIH PAO received numerous instructions from the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee. Under the concern of the CCP Central Committee and the leadership of the Federation of Trade Unions, KUNG JEN JIH PAO diligently struggled to fulfill the militant tasks centered round the party in the socialist period, propagated the historical mission of the working class and party line, and educated the working people to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism. KUNG JEN JIH PAO always engaged in propaganda under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Historically, reactionaries proceeding from their counterrevolutionary stand are hostile to the working class. Naturally, they will also be hostile to the paper of the working class.

Many trade journals have been published by trade union organizations in the history of the Chinese workers' movement. For example, the secretariat of the Chinese labor organization published LAO TUNG CHOU KAN [LABOR WEEKLY] in 1921. In 1922, KUNG JEN CHOU KAN [WORKERS WEEKLY] replaced LAO TUNG CHOU KAN to become the official organ of the secretariat of the labor organization. About the time of the "30 May" Movement, the Chinese Federation of Trade Unions published CHUNG KUO KUNG JEN [CHINESE WORKER], and during the general strike of Canton and Hong Kong, the strike committee published KUNG JEN CHIH LU TE HAO [WORKERS ROAD BULLETIN]. These workers' journals were all geared to the fighting tasks of the party and the working class of those times. They became powerful weapons for educating the people and attacking the enemy. Precisely because of this, the enemy suppressed and crushed them one after another. LAO TUNG CHOU KAN was ordered to stop publication for "advocating labor rebellion." KUNG JEN CHOU KAN was banned for "propagating radicalism." Stepping into the shoes of imperialist and Kuomintang reactionaries, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were hostile to KUNG JEN JIH PAO. They rashly accused it of crimes and had it "investigated and closed down." This more than ever proves that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and the imperialist and Kuomintang reactionaries were birds of the same feather.

However, there can be no stopping the tide of history. Like their venerable masters, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" could not escape the fate of being consigned by the people to the garbage pile of history. Like all revolutionary things, KUNG JEN JIH PAO has reappeared in a new militant posture under the brilliant sunshine of Mao Tsetung Thought.

KUNG JEN JIH PAO must shoulder a new and glorious task in the new historical period.

It must raise the great banner of Chairman Mao still higher. It must also comprehensively and accurately propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the basic line of the party and the 11th National CCP Congress line, and the general task of the new period. It must educate the workers to give play to the glorious traditions of the working people, preserve the class character of the proletariat and foster the great distant ideal of communism.

It must mobilize the workers to shoulder the great new historical mission with the attitude of masters of the state, give play to soaring revolutionary zeal, surmount all difficulties and gain back the time lost by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." In particular, it must mobilize workers to diligently study advanced science and technology, capture the citadels of science and technology, build a highly revolutionized workers' contingent for mastering modern science and technology and make the greatest contributions toward speeding up the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

It must uphold the democratic rights of the workers to run their own affairs, protect the material interests of the workers and speak out on their behalf. It must safeguard the rights of the workers to speak on such matters as production plans, operation management, personnel arrangements, welfare and labor protection in their own enterprise. It must criticize bureaucraticism and commandism since they are detrimental to the rights of the workers. It must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "We have always advocated plain living and hard work and opposed putting personal material benefits above everything else; at the same time, we have always advocated concern for the livelihood of the masses and opposed bureaucracy, which is callous to their well-being." It must also energetically advocate showing concern for the livelihood of the masses, make suggestions for improving the life of the people and criticize the phenomenon of ignoring the sufferings of the people.

It must propagate Chairman Mao's series of teachings on trade union work and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee on the need to properly reorganize and build trade union organizations and give full play to their proper role. It must propagate the basic policy of trade union work in the new period, the resolution of the ninth congress of the Chinese Federation of Trade Unions, introduce the experience of trade union work and push forward the development of trade union work.

In "introducing CHUNG KUO KUNG JEN," Chairman Mao instructed us: "CHINESE WORKER should become a school for educating workers and for training cadres" and "I hope the journal will be well edited and that it will publish a good deal of lively writing, while carefully avoiding wooden and trite articles which are flat, insipid and unintelligible." We are determined to follow Chairman Mao's instruction and to take a clear-cut stand in publishing the paper so that it will be sharp and pungent, lively and vigorous and simple to understand.

Chairman Mao also said: "Once started, a journal must be run conscientiously and well. This is the responsibility of the readers as well as of the staff. It is very important for the readers to send in suggestions and write brief letters and articles indicating what they like and what they dislike, for this is the only way to make the journal a success." We hope that workers, trade union workers and the masses throughout the country will show concern for KUNG JEN JIH PAO, support it and help to run it well, so that it will play a still greater role in the great struggle to realize the general task of the new period and be the bugle call for the new Long March.

#### KWANGMING DAILY APPROVES, CRITICIZES LATE CHING PERIOD NOVELS

HK070218Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 28 Nov 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Shih Ming [2514 2494]: "Some Views on the Evaluation of Denunciatory Novels in the Late Ching Period"]

[Excerpts] Many views on evaluating denunciatory novels in the late Ching period have been advanced. In the historical context, this calls for a realistic examination of such views.

It is common knowledge that literary images often appear larger than the writers have in mind. In an objective sense, the purpose of their works often goes far beyond what they desire. This has frequently occurred in Chinese and foreign literature, particularly in denunciatory novels in the late Ching period.

In "On the Malpractice of Officialdom," a novel by Li Po-yuan, descriptions of social realities arouse people's bitter resentment of feudal rule and its hopelessness.  
[paragraph continues]

Objectively, this is effective in revealing the inevitable collapse of the feudal system. "Twenty Years of Strange Happenings" was written by Wu Chih-jen, a novelist long influenced by the reformist school of political philosophy. Consequently, his work never deviated from the principle of upholding old moral virtue. However, his long association with nonofficial circles made him a keen observer of the evils of feudal society before its collapse. Therefore, he reacted more violently than Li Po-yuan to worldly vice and undesirable practices. As a result, his work became a broader canvas for depicting life in society at large. He was particularly severe in exposing the corruption of the Ching court and in castigating the misbehavior of soldiers, scholars and merchants. In episodes which occurred during the Sino-French and Sino-Japanese wars, in particular, he unsparingly exposed the Ching court's traitorous actions. Since these novels revealed aspects of social life at that time that influenced people to hate feudal rulers, they should be approved.

It should be noted that society during the late Ching period, when the 19th century was entering the 20th century, was marked by great upheavals and intellectual ferment. The interaction between old and new ways of thinking had an impact upon people and prompted them to find a way out of the confusion. As sober-minded novelists, they were a motley group of intellectuals cherishing both feudal and capitalist aspirations but had no connection with those who were in power and riding high. They wanted to "mend heaven" but found that the situation was beyond repair. They knew very well what people in the upper crust were doing and the wretched condition of those at lower levels. All of society's evil manifestations added fuel to their bitterness, while the groans and angry outpourings of the common people touched their hearts. They also found the arrogance of imperialist powers oppressive and the fate of the tottering empire shocking. In short, what they found to be the actual conditions constantly clashed with their political convictions and this could only influence and change their world outlook.

Despite the class and historical limitations of novelists like Li Po-yuan, we must affirm the positive role of denunciatory novels in exposing society's dark aspects. While Li Po-yuan portrayed corrupt officials who scorned law, Liu depicted self-styled honest officials who did not hesitate to kill people. Their piercingly satirical outpourings tore down the impressive signboard of the awe-inspiring Ching court to reveal the filth and evil of the feudal ruling structure. Wu Chih-jen and Tseng Pu wielded their mighty pens to bravely poke at the almighty emperors, empresses and treacherous ministers and to unfold a broad canvas revealing the collapsing feudal society. Although it was impossible for most of these novelists to write about the trend in historical development, such as the inevitable doom of the feudal system, we should approve them.

In a word, in unmasking the Ching rulers and their motley retinues, denunciatory novels revealed in a nutshell the decline and end of feudal society. It may be said that these novels lament, instead of praise, the late Ching society which was in decline.

However, we must criticize denunciatory novels in the late Ching period for their slander of the Tai Ping Tien Kuo, the I Ho Tuan and bourgeois revolutionaries, for entertaining illusions about imperialism and for their misinterpretations of the bickerings within the ruling clique's top echelons. We should also criticize their monarchist concepts and those which uphold old moral virtue, and so on. We must not let such fallacies spread unchecked, just as Lenin once severely and relentlessly criticized "Tolstoyism."

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HK010810Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 26 Nov 78 p 3 HK

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#### PEOPLE'S DAILY GIVES HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

HK060215Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: LI SHIH YEN CHIU [HISTORICAL RESEARCH] No 11 published]

[Text] HISTORICAL RESEARCH No 11 of 1978 has been published. An article by Li Kan [2621 0170], "On the Feudal Diehards in Modern Chinese History" dwells on the formation of a reactionary political faction and its ideological characteristics. It points out: Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were a handful of extremely ferocious feudal monsters who staged a comeback under the new conditions of socialism. They vigorously went in for feudal autocracy and tried to substitute the most reactionary and decadent ideas for new ideas, new morals and a new culture of socialism.

In their article entitled "A Few Historical Problems During the Period From the End of the War of Resistance Against Japan to the All-Round Outbreak of Civil War," Yao Hsu [1202 2485] and Hsu Yen [1776 3601] analyzed the historical backgrounds of the "new stage of peace of democracy" which Chairman Mao was the first to put forward.

"A Commentary on 'Tsi Chih Tung Chien'" by Chen Kuang-chung [7115 0342 1504] praises the excellent method of writing and compiling "Tsu Chih Tung Chien," a classical book of historical records. It also points out its outstanding achievements in the study of history. While confirming the major contributions its authors, including Ssu-ma Kuang, had made to this huge historical work, the article also criticizes the book for being permeated with the pernicious idea of serving feudalism.

Other articles in this issue include: "On the Nature of Tung Meng Hui and Its Inner Disunity" by Chang Kai-yuan [4545 7030 3104], "An Analysis of the Peichen Rebellion During the Last Years of the Northern Wei Dynasty" by Yang Yao-kun [2799 5069 0981], "Clarifying the Doubtful Meaning of the 'Left Side of a Village'" by Lu Nan-chiao [4151 0589 0829] and "How Rhodesian Racism Came Into Being" by Lu Ting-en [7120 1656 1869].

#### KWANGMING DAILY STARTS NEW SUGGESTIONS COLUMN

OW011408Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Dec (HSINHUA)--A new column "Suggestions From Science Workers" started in the KWANGMING DAILY on November 28.

On the day it started, a note by the paper said, "Science workers have put forward some really good proposals for the four modernizations since the gang was smashed, taking into account new conditions, requirements and problems and their own scientific level. Their concern for affairs of state is evident.

"Leadership must pay attention to and support their proposals as well as take measures to encourage and implement them."

The first column carried a proposal to strengthen ecological research put forward by soil scientist Hsiung I. Botanist Wu Cheng-i and nine other scientists.

They suggested setting up a special office to unify leadership in rational utilization of natural resources and protection and improvement of the environment; establishing a national ecological research institute; building modern ecological laboratories in forest areas, pasturelands and near certain lakes and rivers.

Opening departments of ecology in institutes in Peking and other parts of the country and sending people abroad on study tours to speed up training of ecologists;

Setting up an ecological society, strengthening academic activities, conducting academic exchanges and publishing an ecological. [as received]

## DIPLOMATS IN PEKING SEE PLAY 'WHERE SILENCE IS'

OWO61947Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys, officials, correspondents in Peking and their wives watched a Chinese play "Where the Silence Is" here this evening.

Presented by the amateur modern drama group of the Shanghai Workers' Palace of Culture, the play is the first to depict the massive mourning of the late Premier Chou En-lai by people in Peking and their struggle against the gang of four at Tienanmen Square in April 1976. The play has been well received by the Chinese audience since its first performance.

This evening's programme was jointly arranged by the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Culture. Accompanying the foreign friends at the performance were leading members of the two ministries, including Chang Hai-feng, Chung Hsi-tung, Wang Hai-jung, Liu Chen-hua, Ho Ying, Yu Chan, Chou Wei-chih, Yao Chung-ming, Lin Chung and Kung Ta-fei. Also present were playwright Tsung Fu-hsien and stage director Su Lo-Tzu.

At the end of the performance, warm applause rang through the hall.

## EDUCATIONAL MERIT OF JAPANESE FILM SUBJECT OF DEBATE

OWO61446Y Peking NCNA in English 1306 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Japanese feature film "Yearning for Home" has been a subject for debate wherever it has been shown in China. Most filmgoers say the film has "positive significance". The film portrays the wretched lives of Japanese prostitutes in Southeast Asia from the beginning of this century to the 1930's. It is a production of the Toho Film Company of Japan. The film's director cut sections of the film to prepare a version for Chinese audiences. Before its release in China, it was shown in late October by Peking television. After the showing, some viewers wrote or telephoned the television station, stating that it was inadvisable to show the film because "it would have no beneficial effect on young people".

Some workers in Wuhan wrote to the Ministry of Culture: "The film has no contemporary significance or positive influence on China's endeavours for four modernizations. Instead, its showing on television has had the effect of poisoning the minds of young people."

But most filmgoers have thought the film progressive and serious in content in its exposure of the defects of the capitalist system. The Szechwan Provincial Women's Federation has arranged for their cadres to attend and discuss the film. Their consensus was that the film exposed capitalism and was of educational value. Some filmgoers in Tientsin, one of China's biggest cities, said that the gang of four had labelled foreign films as feudal, bourgeois, revisionist and pornographic and had banned them. People should understand the dark society better and know what was vicious. This would help immunize them.

The editor of the CHINA YOUTH NEWSPAPER said: "We want young people to learn from the film and ponder deeply over the causes of the misery of Japanese prostitutes."

An article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY said: "We filmgoers can fully understand "Yearning for Home" which has a truthful and interesting plot because in the past we had such a dark society as the one in which the leading character lived. This film promotes the exchange of ideas between us and the Japanese people, makes us treasure more our new society, strengthening our determination to build our new society. The film is of a high artistic standard. Its showing should help Chinese cinema workers and audiences learn from what is worthwhile in foreign films."

#### BRIEFS

INTERLOCKING MODULAR BARGE SYSTEMS--Peking, 26 Nov--Thirty barge fleets are now in use along the Yangtze, Heilungkiang, Yellow and Huai rivers and on Tungting and Poyang lakes. Pushing rather than towing barges using an interlocking modular system reduces costs by between ten and thirty percent, increases the navigation speed by between 15 and 20 percent and cuts the number of men needed to operate by less than half, when compared with conventional towing methods. Over 50 barges each with a loading capacity of 1,000 tons, will be built this year, said a spokesman for the Scientific and Technical Commission of the Ministry of Communications. The pushing method will be adopted generally on China's inland waterways where conditions permit, by 1985. The barges are of simple structure, have no anchor, helm or cabin. Therefore, savings in rolled steel and timber will be made in changing the design and the construction period is drastically shortened. The modular system consists of many barges tied up in close lines and pushed by a powerful tug from the rear. This method is used in most countries with highly developed navigation. China began using this method only two years ago. Scientists and technicians have tested the system in a variety of weather conditions and with different tonnages and variety of designs. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW]

NEW BRIDGE IN SOUTH--Nanning, 26 Nov--A bridge 380 metres long, 10 metres wide and 40 metres high, crossing the Hungshui River--the biggest in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region--was completed and opened to traffic in October this year in Tuan Autonomous County of Yao nationality. A tributary of the Pearl River, the Hungshui flows through land inhabited by people of Yao, Chuang, Mia, Maonan and Han nationalities. The completion of the bridge will speed exchange of products. The Tuan Autonomous County formerly depended on boat and bamboo raft transportation to send goods across the river. Motor vehicles had to be carried by ferry service which often stopped in the high-water and dry seasons. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Peking, 23 Nov--As of 20 November, the suburban counties of Shanghai Municipality and the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Szechwan had overfulfilled the state's cotton procurement plans. Shanghai's 10 suburban counties delivered 2.18 million piculs of ginned cotton to the state, overfulfilling the state plan by 36 percent, with each mou delivering more than 150 catties on the average. Kiangsu Province procured 8.25 million piculs of cotton, an increase of 5 million piculs over the same period in 1977. Chekiang and Szechwan provinces overfulfilled the state's plans by 22.7 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 23 Nov]

SOPRANO BACK ONSTAGE--Peking, 1 Dec--Now almost 60, well-known Chinese soprano Chang Chuan is singing to enchanted audiences after over ten year's silence. At each of the 20 concerts recently given by the Peking Song and Dance Ensemble, of which she is now a member, Chang Chuan sang 8 songs, some of them from other countries, to warm applause. Accompanied by an orchestra, she sang "Chairman Mao Is Always With Us," "The People's Good Premier" and Dvorak's aria, "Song to the Moon" from "Rusalka", as well as arias from Puccini's "La Boheme" and "Tosca". Chang Chuan earned a music literature master's at the U.S. Eastman School of Music, where she received advanced vocal training. On her return to China in 1952, she worked at the Central Opera Theater and the Harbin Opera Theater, starring in "La Traviata" and the Chinese opera "The Blue Flower." Premier Chou En-lai enjoyed Chang Chuan's singing and showed concern for her work and well-being. Because of this, Lin Piao and the gang of four labeled her a reactionary academic authority and deprived her of her right to sing for the people. [Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 1 Dec 78 CW]

STATE COMMISSION LECTURES--Peking, 26 Nov--Since last April, the party organization of the State Capital Construction Commission has sponsored a series of lectures to familiarize the commission's leading cadres with modern science and technology and economic management. The lectures have been attended by leading cadres above bureau director level. Han Kuang, deputy secretary of the commission's party organization, personally makes necessary plans and arrangements and has taken the lead in attending and listening to the lectures. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 26 Nov 78 CW]

SCIENCE, ENGINEERING TEXTBOOKS--Peking, 30 Nov--First year students in science and engineering departments of tertiary institutions in China are using new standard textbooks. Seventy-eight titles are new and 60 are reprints. They have been issued by the People's Education Publishing House. Some of the reprinted books are for second or third year students. There are also reference books for teachers and translations of foreign textbooks. The new textbooks lay emphasis on basic theory and the latest achievements in science and technology in China and abroad. Two thousand teachers took part in compiling the new textbooks. Among them were Yen Chi-tzu, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; physicists Huang Kun, Chu Sheng-lin and Cheng Shou-shu; mathematicians Su Pu-ching, Wu Ta-jen and Cheng Chi-hsiang; professors of chemistry Li Po-ta and Chiang Pao-chun; and professor of biology Chao I-ping. In compiling textbooks on foreign languages, the editors received help from foreign specialists working in China. The Ministry of Education has also imported some foreign textbooks for comparative study. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0751 GMT 30 Nov 78 CW]

NEW ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS--Shanghai, 30 Nov--The first trial volume of a standard English textbook for science students at China's colleges has been published in Shanghai one year ahead of schedule. The second volume is to be printed. The third and fourth volumes are being compiled. No such textbooks were available for a decade due to the obstruction of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Textbooks used before the Cultural Revolution are now out of date. To help train more technicians with a knowledge of English language for the modernization process, eight teachers from Fudan University, the Shanghai Teachers' College, Chungshan University and the Shanghai University of Science and Technology worked day and night. They went to institutions concerned in Peking, Shanghai and Wuhan to collect materials and completed the first volume in just four months. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 30 Nov 78 CW]

ANHWEI ORGANS STUDY CENTRAL AUTHORITIES' DOCUMENTS, TENG'S TALKS

HK061035Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The cadres and masses of organs under the Anhwei provincial CGP and revolutionary committees are seriously studying the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's talks with the Japanese and American friends on the situation in China and have been greatly encouraged."

They pledge to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, turn the key point of their work to production and construction and realize the four modernizations.

"Since 28 November, all party organizations in the province have led the party members, cadres and masses to conduct serious study and discussions on the press release which reported Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's talks with the Japanese and American friends. By 4 December, the various units at the provincial level had generally conveyed the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's talks with the Japanese and American friends to the party members, cadres and masses in good time.

"Through study and discussion, the cadres and masses have further come to know: 'We must hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner. Chairman Mao's banner is the banner for uniting the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to make revolution.' In their study, the party committee of the provincial (?organs) and the cadres of the provincial broadcasting bureau have recalled our party's history, talked about Chairman Mao's great merits, and deeply felt: 'Chairman Mao's great merits cannot be erased. Chen Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Li Li-shan had all failed in leading China's revolution. Chairman Mao led us to advance from victory to victory. Without Chairman Mao, there would not be a new China. The greatness of Chairman Mao is beyond description.'"

They pledge: "We must consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, step up exposure, criticism and investigation, enhance the efficiency of government organs, work hard for a rapid increase in production and do our work well for realizing the four modernizations as soon as possible."

The cadres from the Anhwei agricultural and forestry bureaus said: "The current line of the party Central Committee is stability and unity, to stabilize the situation and take part in the socialist modernization. Without stability and unity it is impossible to conduct the four modernizations."

After discussing the sufferings in the battle of factionalism over the past 10 years, they said: "The situation of stability and unity has not been achieved easily; we should value it. Consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity is the strong desire of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country and is the political prerequisite for realizing the four modernizations as well as being in the personal interest of all of us."

Everyone pledged: "We must restore and give play to the party's fine tradition and work style, persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts and in the viewpoint of putting practice first and follow the principle of practice is the sole criterion for testing truth to solve our problems."

The cadres from the Anhwei Public Security Bureau and machinery bureau said: "The reversal of verdicts on the Tienanmen incident has greatly won and delighted the people's hearts, and fully embodied our party's style of seeking truth from facts and our party's principle of correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered.

"We must further grasp firmly the handling of miscarriage of justice, trumped-up cases and wrong cases. Only by so doing can we bring about a steady situation of stability and unity, mobilize all the positive factors, unite the people from all aspects, and speed up socialist construction."

The cadres from the Anhwei Public Health Bureau said: "Stability and unity constitute the strategic plan of the central authorities. This is the overall situation. In handling any problems, we must proceed from the overall situation. The partial situation must be subordinate to the overall situation and the minor ways of thinking must be subordinate to the major ways of thinking."

#### ANHWEI HOLDS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY COURSE FOR CCP LEADERS

HK060943Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The first and second sections of the science and technology course held by the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee for the leadership cadres at the bureau level and above have concluded. The third section began on 1 December. The science and technology course held by the provincial CCP committee for the leadership cadres at the bureau level and above, which began on 14 April this year and lasted until the end of November, has completed two sections. The second section began in June and eight lectures have been conducted in accordance with the plans."

The sections include technology on cultivation of seed strains, agricultural meteorology, plant protection, soil and fertilizer, water conservancy, application of new technology in agriculture, celestial physics and the specific report by Chinese-American professor Yang Chen-ning on responsibility of the universities, as well as the report by Chien San-chiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, on development of science and technology abroad, and reports on visits abroad by Ku Cho-hsin, Li Jen-chih and Wang Kuang-yu, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, and (Pai Yang), vice chairman of the Anhwei Science Committee.

"The third section of science and technology course takes introduction of industrial knowledge as the center and has, for a start, arranged 10 lectures."

The first lecture of the third section introduced coal geology and survey in Anhwei. Ku Cho-hsin, who is in charge of this course, said: "In order to speed up the pace of socialist construction and realize the four modernizations earlier, we leadership cadres at all levels must seriously study not only the Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, but must also seriously study science and technology so as to train ourselves to master the skills, and lead and command the various constructions still better.

"The leadership cadres must actively take part in study, and continuously enhance their ability so as to be able to do what is necessary to realize the four modernizations."

## SHANGHAI CEREMONY REHABILITATES DECEASED CADRE

OW070588Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Dec 78 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 December a ceremony to place the ashes of Comrade (Chang Ching-yuan), formerly member of the supervisory committee of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, secretary of the party committee and dean of the Shanghai Engineering College, was held by the office of education and public health under the municipal revolutionary committee at the Lunghua cemetery for revolutionaries. The ceremony was also a meeting to completely rehabilitate and exonerate him, and restore his good name.

Wreaths were sent by Fang I and Peng Chung, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Tan Chen-lin and Chi Peng-fei, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Ku Mu, vice premier of the State Council; Su Yu, responsible person of the Military Commission under the CCP Central Committee; and Sung Jen-chiung and Chi Fang, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

The ceremony was attended by Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and responsible persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and of various departments, committees and offices. It was presided over by Comrade Yang Kai, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and director of the Office of Education and Public Health under the municipal revolutionary committee. Comrade (Su Wen), deputy director of the municipal revolutionary committee's Office of Education and Public Health, delivered the memorial speech.

Comrade (Chang Ching-yuan) joined the revolution in 1926, took part in the northern expedition, and joined the CCP in 1928. In the ensuing more than 40 years, Comrade (Chang Ching-yuan) remained loyal to the party, the great leader Chairman Mao, and the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. Comrade (Chang Ching-yuan) died on 7 June 1970 at the age of 65 due to long and severe persecution by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers.

## BRIEFS

ANHWEI LEADER RECEIVES PEOPLE--Recently, Comrade Ku Cho-hsin, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, personally led people to receive the masses who had come to visit the higher authority and to assist them in solving their problems. He also gave instructions on the current work on people's letters and visits. From 2330 hours on 14 November to 0200 hours on 15 November, and despite a light shower and cold weather, Comrade Ku Cho-hsin went to the reception room of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and the reception station of the provincial revolutionary committee on (Changchiang) road to receive the masses who had come to Hefei to visit the higher authority. He warmly welcomed and chatted with them. On the same evening [15 November], Comrade Ku Cho-hsin called the responsible comrades of various departments concerned of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and gave them instructions on further doing a good job in promoting work on people's letters and visits. He also instructed them to be concerned about the food and lodging of the masses who come to visit the higher authority. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 78 HK]

ANHWEI COAL--The Huaipai Mining Bureau has overfulfilled the state plan for crude coal production for the whole year 36 days ahead of schedule, while the quota for dressed coal has been fulfilled 41 days ahead of schedule. The quotas for tunneling progress have also been overfulfilled. The total value of output in the bureau from January to October increased by 24.69 million yuan over the corresponding period last year, while profits increased by 3.95 million yuan. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK]

MAANSHAN IRON, STEEL COMPANY BONUS--Some 12 key factories, mines and posts of the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company have instituted rewards for reductions in coke consumption, quality, and operation of equipment. In this way, the company has promoted the workers' sense of responsibility in work and improving the management of enterprises, and saved energy and raw material consumption. From March to September this year the average coke consumption was reduced to 524 kg and the company saved 71,000 tons, worth 4.7 million yuan. This amount of coke can be used to smelt 130,000 tons of pig iron, which is equivalent to the company's pig iron output for 1 month. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK]

CHEKIANG FOREIGN TRADE PROCUREMENT--Foreign trade departments throughout Chekiang Province, fulfilling state procurement plans for export commodities 40 days ahead of schedule, produced exports whose total value topped past records. Due to interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, the province had failed to fulfill state procurement plans for 3 consecutive years from 1974 to 1976. This situation changed with the gang's downfall. Since the start of this year, Chekiang's foreign trade departments, sparing no efforts to promote procurement work for export commodities, have procured processed foodstuffs, edible oil, native products, silk textiles, hardware, handicrafts, chemical products and machinery. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW]

SHANGHAI CASH AWARD--The Chiafeng cotton textile mill in Shanghai Municipality recently received a "Taching-type enterprise" award of 33,500 yuan from the municipal bureau of the textile industry. In accordance with Vice Chairman Teng's instruction on "it is only right and proper that whoever makes more contributions to the four modernizations be accorded greater honor and more awards by the state," the party committee of the textile mill distributed the money to advanced workers in an appropriate manner. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 78 OW]

SHANGHAI CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE--Shanghai held a civil affairs conference from 28 November to 1 December. Yen Yu-min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Wang Chien, Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the conference. (Chang Chu-tien), director of the municipal civil affairs bureau, delivered a report. In his speech, Yen Yu-min called for developing democracy, improving work styles and doing civil affairs work well. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW]

SHANGHAI ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION--Recently, environmental protection offices at the municipal and district levels in Shanghai, in coordination with other departments concerned, carried out a complete inspection of new facilities built in the past few years to see how well they have followed State Council regulations on handling waste gas, waste liquid and residue. The inspection covered 588 units. Three of these units caused serious pollution and failed to make improvement. The municipal environmental production office called on the whole city to criticize these units. The three units include an iron beds plant, a gunny sack plant and a pharmaceutical plant. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 29 Nov 78 OW]

TUAN CHIN-I, KUO WEI-CHENG AT CHENGCHOW RAILWAY RALLY 4 DECEMBER

HK060834Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Honan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Ministry of Railways held a rally in Chengchow on 4 December to name the Chengchow Railway Bureau a Taching-type unit. This bureau has worked hard to implement the line of the 11th party congress and turn chaos into order. The bureau previously suffered severe interference from the gang of four and their black ace general Tang Chi-shan. By now, 69 percent of the basic level units of the bureau are Taching-type units.

"Leading comrades present at the rally included Tuan Chun-i, first secretary of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of Honan Military District; Kuo Wei-cheng, secretary of the party group of the Ministry of Railways and minister of railways; Hu Li-chiao, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Hsueh Jen-chung), vice chairman of the State Economics Commission; Liu Chieh, standing secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Tai Su-li, secretary of the revolutionary committee; Li Ching-sei, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Liao Shih-chuan, vice minister of railways and secretary of the CCP committee of Chengchow Railway Bureau; (Chao Wen-fu), vice minister of railways; Yang Tsung-ti, deputy commander of Honan Military District; (Hao Fu-tung), director of the provincial planning committee; (Lu Hsin-po), director of the provincial economics committee; (Chen Hsin-chien) deputy director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Railways; and Yu I-chuan, first secretary of Chengchow Municipal CCP Committee." Comrade Li Ching-wei presided at the rally. Hu Li-chiao read out the decision of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Ministry of Railways proclaiming the Chengchow Railway Bureau a Taching-type unit. Tuan Chun-i and Kuo Wei-cheng presented a banner to the bureau.

Comrade Liu Chieh spoke at the rally, in which he reviewed the course of struggle in Chengchow Railway Bureau and praised its improvement since the gang of four was smashed. He also called on the working class in Honan to learn from the good experiences of the workers of the bureau. Liu Chieh continued [begin recording]: "The situation in the province is generally good. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee recently made a wise policy decision on the Honan question and sent Comrade Tuan Chin-i to the province to take charge of the provincial CCP committee.

"An enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CCP committee has just concluded. This meeting constituted a turning point in the work of the province. The meeting conveyed and implemented the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, took exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link and, in connection with reality in Honan, exposed and criticized the serious errors and crimes of those several leading figures in the province who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and lifted the lid off the struggle between two lines in the provincial CCP committee. Those persons vigorously went in for drawing demarcation lines among people and making everyone take sides, split the masses the cadres and the party, organized shock promotion of cadres and shock recruitment into the party, opposed the party and caused confusion in the army and usurped party and state power. They reversed relations between the enemy and ourselves, blurred the class front, supported and connived with bad people, and frenziedly persecuted the revolutionary cadres and masses.

"They spread the fallacy of [words indistinct], sabotaged the party's policies for the socialist stage and its management systems, and sabotaged fiscal and economic discipline, opening wide the door for corruption, embezzlement and speculation." They caused great calamity to the people of the province.

After the gang of four was smashed, these people stubbornly resisted the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and clamped down the lid in order to protect themselves. As a result, work in the province got into a very passive and backward state. The people of the province must further mobilize to expose and criticize the gang of four, fight well the third campaign, and expose and criticize the serious errors and crimes of those few leading figures in the province who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Miscarriages of justice must be cleared up in a truth-seeking way. It is necessary to do well in handling problems of shock promotion of cadres and shock recruitment into the party, and do well in implementing the policies on cadres and intellectuals. All leadership groups must be rectified. Comrades who have made mistakes should admit them and rapidly correct them. We must unite over 95 percent of the cadres and masses, attain stability and unity and create the necessary conditions for achieving the four modernizations. This is what the 70 million people of Honan strongly desire.

"Chaos is something divorced from the masses. Stability and unity constitute the strategic plan of the party Central Committee and the indispensable prerequisite for achieving the four modernizations. A situation of stability and unity is now rapidly forming in Honan. This situation was not gained easily. We must cherish this excellent situation and develop it. At the same time we must be vigilant against people with ulterior motives interfering with and sabotaging this situation of stability and unity."

"Comrades, the banner of Chairman Mao is the banner of unity and revolution for the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, and is also the banner of the international communist movement. Marxism-Leninism-Mao-Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology for our country to achieve the four modernizations. In our advance to achieve the four modernizations, we must completely and accurately master and apply Mao Tsetung Thought. Comrades, let us closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th party congress, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across Honan, achieve great and rapid progress, and rapidly catch up with the pace of advance of the whole country. We must and can achieve our aim." [end recording]

Comrade Kuo Wei-cheng then delivered a speech. After extending greetings and congratulations to the Chengchow Railway Bureau, he reviewed the experiences of the bureau, as follows [begin recording]:

1. They have cleared away interference and launched fierce attacks on the bourgeois factional network. They have carried out a great deal of arduous and patient political and ideological work for persons who made mistakes and united everyone possible to face the enemy together.
2. They have done well in rectifying and reorganizing the leadership groups.
3. They have cleared up cases of miscarriages of justice caused by Tang Chi-shan and his ilk. In addition, a number of leading figures in the factional network have changed their standpoint and made a clean breast of their problems. An excellent situation of stability and unity has arisen.

4. They have straightened out management work and put rules and regulations on a sound basis. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Comrade (Hsueh Jen-chung) and Liao Shih-chuan also spoke at the rally. Liao Shih-chuan said [begin recording] Great changes have taken place in Chengchow Railway Bureau and great progress has been made. "The general situation is very good. However, we are still very far from meeting the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and there are great shortcomings compared with red flag units in learning from Taching on the national railway system and with many progressive units in the province. The discrepancies compared with Taching, Anshan steel complex and the Kailuan coal mines are still greater." It is necessary to make still greater efforts, do still better in promoting stability and unity and make concerted efforts to achieve the four modernizations. [end recording]

#### HUNAN'S MAO CHIH-YUNG: PRACTICE SOLE CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK070444Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK

[Excerpts] Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, said at a meeting of responsible cadres of provincial organs convened by the provincial CCP committee: Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. We will resolutely do and persist in doing to the end all those things which have been proven through protracted practice in society to conform to objective laws and to the interest of the great majority. He demanded that the leading organs further emancipate their minds, rectify their work style, and improve their work to meet the needs of socialist modernization.

Mao Chih-yung said: To achieve the four modernizations of socialism constitutes a great revolution. This revolution is a severe test for every comrade. If the leading comrades of the provincial organs study a bit better the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and carry them out with a bit more spontaneity, this will have a major influence on speeding up the pace of construction in the province. All leading comrades must fully understand the great and far-reaching significance of achieving the four modernizations, clearly understand the heavy burden they shoulder in this revolutionary struggle, resolutely implement the important principles, policies and measures put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for speeding up the four modernizations and strive to catch up with the advance of the era.

Mao Chih-yung said: Judging by the situation in the Hunan provincial organs, great changes have occurred in all aspects in the past 2 years and more, in seriously implementing the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country and in launching in depth the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. A situation of stability and unity has appeared.

However, we must realize that, due to the influence of the force of habit of small production and the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, many vague ideas still exist among our leading cadres. Some comrades do not follow the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in their actions. They do not follow the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and proceed from reality to consider new situations and problems. Instead they stick to old frameworks, are reluctant to progress, and are satisfied with the status quo. They are content with making some progress every year, even though it is only little, and making contributions every year, even though they are only small.

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Some comrades are always worried about and afraid of this and that. They dare not do things which they could have done, and do not even dare do things which others have already done. They dare not boldly and self-confidently grasp production, rectification, implementation of party policies, and employment of able and knowledgeable people. Some comrades only see the strength of individuals and fail to see the masses' strength. Moreover they are less able to see the strength of science and technology. They only trust their own narrow experiences and dare not innovate or create new things. Some comrades fail to observe the party's discipline and its principle of centralized unity; they do things without a program, carry out production without following plans, habitually pursue undisciplined freedom, damage and sabotage the management of state plans, and cause waste of manpower, material and finances. There are also a very small number of comrades whose revolutionary will has weakened and who are apathetic in work.

In short, the ideological and organizational situation, drive and work style of the provincial organs are very far from meeting the demands of speeding up socialist modernization. Our aim in exposing these problems is to truly recognize and solve them so that our work can be done a bit better and the excellent situation of stability and unity can be further developed there by enabling socialist construction in Hunan to be promoted a bit faster.

Mao Chih-yung said: To meet the needs of speeding up modernization, it is necessary to rectify well the work style of the organs and improve their work. To seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything and link theory with practice are the fine traditions and work style of the party. After this meeting, the majority of comrades should go down to the basic levels to investigate and study and help the basic levels to grasp work well. The provincial CCP committee must directly grasp a number of points, with responsible comrades of the Standing Committee and of the provincial revolutionary committee grasping them personally. We should transfer a number of cadres from the provincial organs to participate in this work organizing them into crack work teams. The other cadres should be organized by their own fronts and bureaus to carry out investigations in their own systems, set up typical examples, and grasp what is backward.

Comrade Mao Chih-yung emphasized: The comrades of the Hunan provincial organs, especially the responsible comrades, must fully understand that many unfamiliar new conditions, problems and contradictions have started to appear and will continue to appear in this great revolution. Apart from being unable to keep up ideologically, we are also weak in knowledge. Everyone must possess an urgent sense of responsibility to the revolution and apply ample fervor and outstanding zeal to redouble efforts in study and work.

#### HUPEH HOLDS THIRD PUBLIC ORDER WORK CONFERENCE

HK060903Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "Guided by the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well as formulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, public order in this province is good and new features of public order work have emerged. The political situation is stable and united, and the masses of people are proud and elated. Following the smashing of the gang of four, the masses of cadres, policemen and personnel on the Hupeh public security front have relentlessly criticized the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their Hupeh black ace generals for disrupting public order work, have further distinguished between right and wrong in line and have hit hard in a big way at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries, of elements engaged in beating, smashing and looting and of criminals, thus reviving and carrying forward the fine tradition and work style of the management of public order work."

This year the Huanggang Prefectural Public Security Bureau carried out two large-scale activities to propagate knowledge about the socialist legal system. The bureau also actively cooperated with culture and education departments, the office for young intellectuals, the CYL committees and the trade unions in organizing youths and juveniles to relentlessly criticize the reactionary fallacies promoted by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They strengthened education for youths and juveniles in upholding discipline, in abiding by the law and in moral character. They also sent public security cadres and policemen to the schools to give lectures on the legal system. "All middle and primary schools in the prefecture have regarded education in the legal system as a major part of political education and of the activities of Communist Youth Leagues and Young Pioneers, and have gained valuable experience."

"Under the unified leadership of the party committee, the (Chinchuan) police substation of the Hanyang Subbureau under the Wuhan Municipal Public Security Bureau has closely cooperated with relevant departments to do well in finding places for the released labor-reform convicts, for those who have been freed from schools for reform through labor and for those who have been freed from forced labor and from surveillance. The police substation has thus further implemented the party's policy on 'giving a chance to turn over a new leaf' and has reduced factors contributing to crime."

"In order to meet the requirements of the general task for the new period and to create better public order, this province recently held its third provincial public order work conference. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the conference. Comrade Wang Chun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech at the conference. During the conference, (Liu Lin), deputy director of the provincial public security bureau, conveyed the spirit of the Third National Public Order Work Conference; Comrade (Chang Kue-wu), director of the provincial public security bureau, made a report. Through studies and discussions, delegates to the conference vowed to make new contributions to achieving great order and rapid progress in public order work."

#### NEW STEEL ROLLING MILL BUILT FOR WUHAN IRON, STEEL COMPANY

OW061936Y Peking NCNA in English 1701 GMT 6 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Wuhan, 6 Dec (HSINHUA)--An up-to-date rolling mill project which can make thin sheet steel up to a metre and a half in width has been basically completed at the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, one of China's leading metallurgical centres. The project consists of a continuous casting shop, a hot rolling mill, a cold rolling mill and a silicon steel sheet mill. It has rollers up to 1.7 metres wide and a designed capacity of 3 million tons of sheet steel a year.

The main equipment has already been installed. The No 1 continuous casting machine, the continuous cold rolling mill and the silicon steel sheet unit have gone into production. A hot rolling mill has also been completed. Products include sheet steel for the automobile industry, erosion-resistant zinc-coated sheet for roofing, chimneys or buckets, tin-plated sheet steel for cans, silicon steel sheet for electric motors and transformers and plate steel for shipbuilding, construction, machinery and other use. Equipment for the four mills was imported from West Germany and Japan.

The whole production process is centrally controlled by computers. Close-circuit television monitors the machines in action. There are also advanced techniques and technological processes to treat waste water and liquids and collect dust in the smoke.

In the continuous casting shop, molten steel from converters, at a temperature of over 1,600 degrees centigrade, goes through a solidifying device to become steel slabs. Before these finish cooling, they are sent to the hot rolling mill for reheating and shaping. Some of the hot-rolled sheets then go through the cold rolling mill which turns out very thin sheets of different specifications. The sheets are smooth-surfaced, even in thickness and free from cracks or flaws. Continuous operation raises the rate of metal recovery, which averages 97 percent in the hot rolling mill.

Construction on the project started in September 1974, but was obstructed by the gang of four. After their downfall, the builders worked enthusiastically to speed the installation of equipment.

#### FOREIGN LITERATURE WORKERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN CANTON

HK060956Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "The conference on the planning of the study of foreign literature, which was attended by some 100 people from some 30 units all over China, was recently held in Canton. The conference was convened by the Foreign Literature Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Present at the conference were full-time workers and leaders of provincial and municipal research units on foreign literature, institutes of higher learning as well as editing and publishing departments in charge of the work on foreign literature. Renowned veteran writer (Tso Ching-hua), aesthetician Chu Kuang-chien, (Lu Li-fu), (Liang Chung-tai), (Wu Fu-heng), (Chen Chia), (Li Chi-yeh), (Yang Chi-shan), (Lo Ta-kang) and other veterans and responsible comrades who have made considerable achievements in the study of foreign literature attended the conference." (Feng Chih), a veteran poet and director of the Foreign Literature Research Institute, and (Nieh Shui-fu), a veteran translator of Russian literature, also attended the conference.

"The conference was held to greet the upcoming national conferences on the planning of philosophy and social sciences." The conference discussed and formulated an 8-year plan on foreign literature research work, and implemented various research projects down to various units and individuals. To organize the foreign literature workers in China, the conference also made arrangements to establish the national foreign literature association and various other research societies.

#### CANTON COMMITTEES PROMOTE URBAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

HK030738Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees are adopting various effective measures for quickening the construction of housing. The municipal revolutionary committee held a rally of responsible persons of various municipal districts and bureaus, companies, and major factories and enterprises on 29 November to mobilize all forces in Canton to strive to quicken the construction of housing, and to improve the people's living conditions.

"Millions of square meters of housing have been constructed in Canton since liberation, and floor space has increased by 50 percent. Furthermore, more than 10 new estates for workers have been constructed, and 20,000 houses made of timber and slum areas left over from the old society have been reconstructed. Under the warm concern of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, a total of 300,000 square meters of living quarters have been constructed for boat dwellers, thus enabling 47,000 boat dwellers to live on land. The living conditions of the masses of working people have been improved."

However, due to the interference and sabotage caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four, housing is still a problem in Canton.

Because of the housing shortage, the work, study, daily life and rest of the staff and workers have been seriously affected.

"Following the National Work Conference on Urban Housing Construction held in Peking in September, the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have actively implemented the spirit of this conference, and seriously studied the problem of how to quicken housing construction. The municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have decided to establish a leadership group for housing construction with Liang Hsiang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Tu Chen-hsiang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, as leaders; and with Li Hui and Hu Nan-ching, vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, as deputy leaders. A permanent command and office subordinate to the leadership group have also been established to specifically deal with daily business in housing construction."

The Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have made preliminary plans for housing construction in 1979 and the years up to 1985. They have also made plans for raising funds. Efforts will be made to promote the development of the construction materials industry. Furthermore, the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have urged the planning and materials departments to give priority to supplying materials for housing construction. All departments and units have also been asked to check their inventories. "The municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have also decided to expand the full-time housing construction force, really implement the principle of 'to each according to his work,' and boldly install construction machinery, to raise labor productivity and quicken the pace of housing construction."

Comrades Liang Hsiang and Li Hui spoke at the rally on housing construction which was held on 29 November. They urged the people to understand the importance of housing construction, and work hard to quicken the pace of housing construction.

#### BRIEFS

HUPEH COMBATS DROUGHT--Wuhan, 23 Nov--Huanggang Prefecture in Hupeh Province suffered a very serious drought this year. Between January and September, precipitation in the prefecture was 40.2 percent less than that in the same period in 1959, the year that the most serious drought of the past occurred. Precipitation between 15 June and 20 October, when rainfall was most needed for all crops, was only 159 mm, 392 mm less than usual. In August, the Wuhan municipal party committee mobilized all departments concerned and more than 60 plants and enterprises to support the fight against drought. According to incomplete statistics, the municipality delivered over 2,240 sets of diesel engines, electric motors and pumps, over 6,500 meters of pipes and other equipment to the prefecture's six counties. Workers were also dispatched to help peasants put this equipment into immediate operation. Despite the drought, this year the prefecture expects to harvest the same amount of grain or more than last year. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW]

KWANGTUNG COMMEMORATES SUN YAT-SUN--The people from all circles in Kwangtung and Canton held a ceremony in the Chungshan memorial hall on the morning of 12 November to commemorate the 112th birthday of Sun Yat-sun. Vice Chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Liu Tien-fu; Vice Chairman of the Canton Municipal Revolutionary Committee Lo Fan-chun; responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees Chang Po-chuan, Liang Kuang, Tan Tien-tu, Hsiao Chuan-ying, I Mei-hou, Lo Ming, Lo Hsiung-tsai, and (Lo Pei-yuan); responsible persons of the united front work departments of Kwangtung and Canton (Li Ching-yang), (Sun Chia-li) and (Kuo Lin); responsible person of the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office Hsu Sheng-chou; and other people concerned attended the ceremony. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Nov 78 HK]

CHAO TZU-YANG SUPPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF BRIGADE, COMMUNE ENTERPRISES

OW070525Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Szechwan Province has vigorously developed commune- and brigade-run enterprises achieving gratifying success. The total value of industrial products turned out by commune- and brigade-run enterprises last year rose more than 80 percent over the year before.

This year's total industrial output value is expected to double that of last year. Output of major products has increased by big margins. The Szechwan provincial party committee recently held a province-wide conference on commune- and brigade-run enterprises to exchange experiences and study how to quicken the tempo of developing these enterprises.

Commune- and brigade-run enterprises in Szechwan burgeoned in 1975. Because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, people in general harbored some wrong ideas which stunted the rapid development of commune- and brigade-run enterprises. In view of this situation, the provincial party committee adopted various measures to organize leaders concerned to conscientiously study the instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the necessity of developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and to expose and criticize the gang of four's fallacies in light of actual conditions. First secretary of the provincial party committee Comrade Chao Tzu-yang always presided over the forums attended by leading cadres of factories and communes in order to help solve actual problems.

In order to rapidly develop commune- and brigade-run enterprises, Szechwan Province has set up or improved organizations in charge of these enterprises while stressing the importance of proceeding from reality and acting in accordance with laws. Last October the provincial party committee renewed its decision on accelerating the development of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and clearly pointed out that in their development it is necessary to suit methods to local conditions, pay attention to actual results, bring into full play each locality's strong points and strive to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. At the same time, the provincial party committee properly adjusted or altered some irrational policies and regulations to insure independent management and interests for commune- and brigade-run enterprises. As a result the province's commune- and brigade-run enterprises have developed rapidly.

Statistics show that this year's coal output from small commune- and brigade-run enterprises comprises 25 percent of the province's total coal output; output of green vitriol ore from commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the first 9 months of the year accounted for 64 percent of the province's total output.

YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD IN KUNMING

HK060844Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference in Kunming on planned parenthood. The participants studied and implemented the important documents of the CCP Central Committee on planned parenthood, exchanged progressive experience in carrying out planned parenthood, listened to reports on studying the theory of population and revised the plan for and requirements of planned parenthood work in the province.

Leading comrades of the party and revolutionary committees of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities, and some counties, planned parenthood offices and responsible comrades concerned of the Kunming PLA units, the provincial military districts and provincial subordinate departments, committees, offices and bureaus were present at the conference. Also attending were Liu Ming-hui and Li Chi-ming, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Li Yuan and (Chang An-hu), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; and members of the provincial planned parenthood leadership group. Liu Ming-hui and Li Chi-ming delivered important speeches.

The participants held: "There are many reasons for the poor work of planned parenthood in our province. Apart from not eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four the main reason is that we have not grasped the work firmly and well and have not included it in the agenda of the party committees as an overall major task." They pointed out: "The key to whether or not we can promote the work of planned parenthood lies in whether or not party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over this work." They also held: "The influence of old ideas is still very deep in the area of marriage and childbirth in our province. The old traditional concepts are still taken very seriously. We must conduct propaganda and education on a large scale, eliminate the old traditional concepts, vigorously educate public opinion and establish the new custom of regarding planned parenthood as glorious. We must strive to promote the masses' spontaneity for carrying out planned parenthood." They proposed for a married couple, one child and two at most. The collectives and individuals who have done well in planned parenthood work should be commended and rewarded in a timely fashion. Units and individuals who have not attached importance to planned parenthood work should be criticized and disciplinary action should be taken in serious cases. Cadres, party and CYL members should take the lead in carrying out planned parenthood and promote late marriage and planned parenthood.

#### BRIEFS

**KWEIYANG ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**--The Kweiyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference in Kweiyang on environmental protection to discuss and study plans and measures for protecting Kweiyang's environment. The meeting demanded that various units effectively strengthen leadership, and adopt measures to speed up environmental protection. Responsible comrades of the Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees attended the conference and spoke. It was announced that the national defense industry railways post and telecommunications and metallurgy systems have included environmental protection in their daily agenda, set up organs and appointed personnel to strengthen leadership over environmental protection, and also conducted investigations on pollution by the "three wastes" in their own units and systems. It was also announced that environmental protection in Kweiyang still lags far behind the demands of the party Central Committee the State Council, and the provincial and municipal CCP committees, and the launching of this task is very uneven. The "three wastes" from some factories, mines and other enterprises are still causing very serious environmental pollution. In accordance with the provincial CCP committee's demands a significant improvement must be achieved in environmental protection throughout the municipality before 1980. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK]

**KWEIYANG 'WHERE SILENCE IS' PERFORMANCE**--The play "Where the Silence Is" was performed by the Kweiyang cultural troupe on the evening of 28 November at the Kweiyang People's Hall before 1,000 spectators. Attending the performance were Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, (Teng She-feng), (Hsu I-chiang), (Hsien Ning), (Kan Chi-chung), (Yen Ying), (Liu I) (Hsu Hsiang-chi), (Chiang Hung-fan) and Liu Te-shan, responsible comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Kweichow Military District, the Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Kweiyang Garrison, and responsible comrades from various provincial and municipal departments. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 78 HK]

TIENTSIN OPENS NEW PROCURATORATE OFFICES

SK051446Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Dec 78 SK

[Text] According to the stipulation of the new constitution and the instruction given by the party Central Committee, the Tientsin Municipal People's Procuratorate, its branch offices and 17 people's procuratorates at district and county level in the municipality, through energetic preparation, have been successively set up and officially opened on 1 December. The people's procuratorate is one of the important instruments for exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat and is the procuratory organ under the state law. Out of their criminal attempt to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four blustered that they wanted to smash public security, procuratory and judicial organs and took action to do so. Certain responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality tried their utmost to push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line raised by Lin Piao and the gang of four and relentlessly persecute the procuratory cadres, thus resulting in a 10-year suspension of the procuratory work and seriously damaging the state apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist legal system. Moreover, the basic democratic right of the broad masses lost its minimum legal protection.

The rebuilt people's procuratorates, the public security organs and the people's courts will coordinate with and restrain each other so as to assume the sacred responsibility endorsed by the constitution to struggle against acts violating law and discipline, protect the people, deal blows at enemies and insure the enforcement of the law, orders and decrees.

The Tientsin municipal party committee and the party committees of various districts and counties paid great attention to the preparatory work for building procuratory organs at all levels in the municipality, held many meetings actively and carefully to select and assign cadres for the procuratorates and transferred back a number of veteran procuratory cadres as a backbone force in a timely manner. Besides, units concerned have recommended a number of middle-aged cadres and outstanding youth who have strong party concept, correct work style and a certain professional capacity for working in the procuratorates at all levels. While the municipal people's procuratorate was still in the preparatory stage, it adhered to the spirit of doing construction and routine work simultaneously and received a number of visitors and handled a number of letters from the people.

When well developed, procuratory work will certainly play a positive role in further consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, strengthening the socialist legal system and accelerating the realization of the four socialist modernizations.

BRIEFS

HOPEI POWER OUTPUT--As of 27 November Hopei Province's electric power industry had over-fulfilled the 1978 yearly output plan 34 days ahead of schedule. Total output increased more than 13 percent over the corresponding period of 1977, or 832 million kwh more than the corresponding period, registering an all-time record in the province's power generation. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 78 OW]

HOPEI PLANT DEMOCRACY--The Wuchiao County machinery plant in Hopei Province on 17 November held a conference of representatives of staff and workers to promote democratic plant management. During the conference, the plant director gave a work report; the party branch of the plant presented a plan for implementing the "30-point decision on industry" issued by the party Central Committee; and the representatives, elected by the staff and workers, expressed their views on enterprise management, production plans, personnel affairs and workers' wellbeing [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW]

SHANSI COAL PRODUCTION--Shansi Province's coal industry front has fulfilled the 1978 coal production plan 38 days ahead of schedule. Coal output was 11.2 percent higher than the same 1977 period. Annual plans for dressed coal and tunnelling footage were also fulfilled ahead of schedule. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW]

PEKING EDUCATIONAL DECISION--The Peking Municipal CCP Committee announced at a recent middle and primary school work meeting that the decision it adopted in 1954 on improving the quality of education was correct and that all slander by Lin Piao and the gang of four against the decision should be negated. The committee also said that all schools, cadres and teachers vilified and attacked for implementing the decision should be rehabilitated and exonerated. The decision called for development in moral, intellectual and physical aspects and demanded all leading educational and administrative cadres take practical and effective measures to make the improvement of educational quality a common target for all teachers and students. The decision was confirmed by the party Central Committee at the time of its adoption to be correct and necessary and was distributed throughout the country for implementation. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW]

PEKING FILM STUDIO--To develop audio-visual education and speed up the modernization of teaching methods, with approval of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Education plans to begin building the Peking educational film studio. Simultaneously, with State Council's approval, the ministry has placed the Peking No 875 film processing and printing plant under it and renamed it the film processing and printing plant of the Peking educational film studio. On 18 November, the ministry held a meeting to mark the plant's inauguration. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW]

TIENTSIN MODEL WORKERS--Tientsin, 27 Nov--The Tientsin Municipal Trade Union Council, municipal CYL committee and municipal women's federation held a representative conference of model workers on 13 November. At the conference, the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee presented the "memorial certificates honoring model workers" to more than 3,000 veteran model workers and urged them to stand in the van of the new Long March and make new contributions to speeding up the realization of four modernizations. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY URGES PROMOTION OF STABILITY, UNITY

OW050207Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[HEILUNGKIANG DAILY commentator's article: "Promote Stability and Unity, Accomplish Great Changes"--date not given]

[Excerpts] For the past year people throughout the province, under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, have done a great deal of work to heal the trauma caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four and to develop industrial and agricultural production. This has brought about a favorable situation of stability and unity in the province, and created excellent conditions for the development of the four modernizations. This situation has not come easily. It is cherished by all the people in the province.

At the same time, we also note that the favorable situation in some districts, departments and units is developing slowly. The "one criticism, two blows and three consolidations" movement has not genuinely developed well there. The work of reversing wrong cases and exonerating those wrongly, falsely and unfairly charged has not been carried out well. The enthusiasm of cadres and masses has not been fully aroused. In this situation, how can anyone concentrate his efforts toward developing the four modernizations? There is only 1 more month left in this year. On the basis of our past achievements we must exert even greater efforts in promoting stability and unity and make fresh contributions to orientating our work toward serving the four modernizations. To consolidate and develop this favorable situation of stability and unity is an indispensable political prerequisite for accelerating the four modernizations. To promote stability and unity and speed up the four modernizations is the long-cherished aspiration of the whole party, the entire army and all the people in the country. It is also a question of great concern for all our people. Our past experience since the founding of the nation proves that we need a political situation of stability and unity either in combating aggression and subversion by imperialism and social imperialism or in carrying out domestic socialist construction. To realize the four modernizations is a great, profound revolution. Our tasks are arduous and complex. We will not be able to fulfill these tasks without closely coordinating all our people, without solid unity inside and outside the party and without the vigorous mobilization of all the people in the province.

Our leading cadres at all levels should work hard, incessantly raise their awareness, realize the urgency of their tasks and carry out their work well in all fields so as to create favorable conditions in bringing about the great revolutionary changes. To consolidate and develop this favorable situation of stability and unity, we need to listen to views from the broad masses. Since the downfall of the gang of four, the broad masses have greatly emancipated their minds. They want to voice their opinions and advance their proposals. We must give full scope to democracy and enthusiastically create conditions so they can air their views and proposals.

Only by relying on and arousing the broad masses of people, will it be possible for us to achieve stability and unity and further develop the favorable situation. To consolidate and develop the favorable situation of stability and unity, we must hoist high Chairman Mao's great banner. Chairman Mao's banner is the victorious banner of unity for the whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities in our country. Chairman Mao's tremendous achievements are indelible. In the course of the great experience of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao inherited and developed the universal truth of Marxism, but he in no way exhausted truth. We must continue to criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in pretending to "hold high the banner" but in essence tampering with Mao Tsetung Thought. We must inherit and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought under our new historical conditions.

We must strive to study hard the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings. Only by comprehensively and correctly understanding these scientific truths, will it be possible for us to stand on high ground, see distant things, remove possible obstacles from our road of advance and triumphantly fulfill the general tasks for the new period of development.

#### HEILUNGKIANG ENTERPRISES INSTITUTE FRUGALITY AWARD SYSTEM

OW060534Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee on 30 November issued a circular to all localities throughout the province informing them of the institution of a system for issuing frugality awards in all state-run industrial, capital construction and communications and transportation enterprises.

The circular says: In order to further implement the policy of building the country industriously and thriftily, enforce a rigid economic accounting system, encourage workers to use state materials and funds in a reasonable and economical way, reduce cost and increase production, a system of issuing frugality awards will be instituted in all state-run industrial, capital construction and communications and transportation enterprises. The circular says:

1. All enterprises may institute a system for issuing frugality awards to workers who make direct use of large amounts of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power in production and to workers who utilize precious tools, raw materials and supplies in processing, in accord with the specific requirements of their supervisory departments and the enterprises themselves.
2. All enterprises instituting the awards system should implement a rigid system for fixed consumption quotas by stipulating fixed consumption quotas for raw materials, supplies, fuels and electric power. Such fixed quotas must be rational, approved by the supervisory departments and revised from time to time as techniques and management methods improve. Awards will be issued to workers according to the actual reductions they make in the fixed consumption quotas, provided they have fulfilled the production task in an all-round way.
3. The amount and proportion of cash frugality awards will be decided according to the prices of the raw materials, supplies and fuels consumed and the degree of difficulty in making reductions in the fixed consumption quotas. In general, the cash awards should amount to 10-15 percent of the value of the raw materials, supplies and fuels saved. If the prices of the raw materials, supplies and fuels are low and reducing the fixed consumption quotas is comparatively difficult, the amount and proportion of the cash awards may be calculated at 20 percent of the value of items saved. The amount issuable to an individual worker should be computed on a monthly basis and should not exceed 25 yuan.
4. Cash awards should be made available from the value of the raw materials, supplies and fuels saved and cannot be defrayed from the budget for other production awards.
5. The provincial supervisory departments of all enterprises and revolutionary committees of all prefectures, leagues and municipalities should, in accordance with the provisions of this circular, select a number of enterprises for trial enforcement of the awards system and should, as soon as necessary experience has been obtained, formally stipulate rules governing the issuance of frugality awards for their own departments and localities and popularize them gradually.

The awards units should strengthen political and ideological education and correctly handle the relations among the state, enterprise and individual. To maintain product quality, action should be taken to prevent cheating at work and cutting down materials for the purpose of seeking frugality awards. Resorting to deceit and playing tricks are strictly forbidden. Extravagance in using raw materials, supplies and fuel consumption should be subjected to economic punishment if the case is serious.

7. People's banks and construction banks at various levels should supervise the payment of cash awards in accordance with the plan for issuing frugality awards and the amount of cash awards approved by the supervisory departments and should disallow any payment without such approval.

8. If new rules are stipulated by the state, the state rules should prevail.

#### KIRIN DAILY: STABILITY, UNITY NEEDED FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

SK071047Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Dec 78 SK

[Report on KIRIN DAILY 5 December article by (Chang Ming): "Strive To Accelerate the Realization of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The article states: To accelerate the realization of the four modernizations has a vital bearing on the future and fate of the party, the state and the people. The entire people of China have recognized from their practice of engaging in long-time revolutionary struggles the fact that without the four modernizations there will be no future for socialist China. Therefore, to accelerate the realization of the four modernizations is the most urgent and important political task before us. In realizing the four modernizations, it is necessary to have a new situation of stability and unity. Achieving stability and unity and accelerating the realization of the four modernizations complement each other and are to close to separate one from the other. Without stability and unity it will be impossible to realize the four modernizations.

In 1975, in line with Chairman Mao's instruction in regard to achieving stability and unity so as to push forward the national economy, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping carried out a lot of consolidating work throughout the country. In a short period of a few months, a pleasing scene of stability and unity, as well as going all out to make quick progress, appeared. However, the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, destroyed this excellent situation. The new situation of stability and unity at present, which has been won at the cost of blood and lives by the entire party, the entire army and the people of the country led by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, is not something that can be obtained easily. As long as we think of this and our future, how could we not treasure this excellent situation of stability and unity? Stability and unity are the common desire of the party, army and people. We must use the concrete action in accelerating the realization of the four modernizations to protect stability and unity. Only by stability and unity, will it be possible to realize the four modernizations at an early date. To achieve stability and unity, as well as to accelerate the realization of the four modernizations, represent the fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities throughout the country and concern our whole situation. In consideration of the whole situation, we should actively do everything conducive to stability and unity and to accelerating the realization of the four modernizations. Conversely, we should resolutely refrain from doing anything to the contrary. Mao Tsetung's banner is a banner of victory. We should totally, comprehensively and accurately understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts. By so doing, we will be able to make less detours or no detours and do our jobs still better.

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The article states: Due to the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, we have lost precious time. Today, we have sufficient favorable conditions to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. We should bring the role of the people's democracy and the inner-party democracy into full play, strengthen the socialist legal system, fully boost the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses and place every work in line with accelerating the realization of the four modernizations. Efforts should be made to carry out struggles and continuously wrest new victories in the new Long March.

#### WORK BEGINS ON NEW ANSHAN PRODUCTION DISTRICT

SK050835Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Since 11 November, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has raised the curtain on the campaign for building up the new Anshan production district. On the morning of that day, two of the drilling machines used in geological prospecting started operation. At present, various prospecting contingents have set out for the working area to carry out an all-round prospecting operation. After receiving the circular issued by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry on 25 October in regard to starting geological prospecting operations for the new Anshan production district, the various units concerned of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have gone into action without delay and in a sweeping manner to make good preparations in various respects.

The party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company held a mobilization meeting attended by the leading cadres of more than 30 units. These units vied to pledge to carry forward the communist spirit of mass coordination, assume heavy responsibility, do difficult jobs themselves and leave conveniences to others and contribute more to the building of the new production district. At the same time, a construction planning group for the new production district was formed by leading comrades of the Anshan Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Revolutionary Committee, the Anshan Municipal Planning Commission and the production command and the political departments of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

In order to insure that the various prospecting contingents in the campaign will eat, live and work satisfactorily, departments concerned actively arranged well the various rear services such as boarding, transportation, water, electricity and materials supply. In order to provide accurate technological data needed for the project for building the new Anshan production district, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry instructed the four metallurgical prospecting companies of Shenyang, Wuhan, Chengtu and Sian, the prospecting brigade of the Paotou Iron and Steel Company and the designing institute of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company to participate in the campaign. As soon as they received the notice, these units immediately held party committee meetings, mobilization meetings and oath-taking meetings. Then, they hurriedly rushed to the working site of the new Anshan production district. At present, the broad masses of staff members and workers are braving wind and snow, combating bitter cold, bearing great hardships, doing hard labor and working strenuously day and night to accelerate the pace of construction.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

SHENSI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE'S LETTERS, VISITS

HK070322Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] A provincial conference on people's letters and visits was recently held in Sian. Comrade Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke. The spirit of the national conference on people's letters and visits was conveyed to the conference. The participants studied relevant documents and understood the importance of doing a good job in this work. They also exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging the work and urged leaders to personally act to handle the people's letters and visits.

Comrade Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, pointed out in his speech: "To do a good job in letters and visits work, party committees at all levels must really understand the importance of the work and understand that this work is part of our party's work. Like other work of our party, it also serves the people's interests. Therefore, the work is an important channel for closely integrating our party with the people. This channel also helps in overcoming shortcomings, mistakes and bureaucraticism that have existed in our work."

Comrade Li Erh-chung said: Letters and visits work is work to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four and to restore order. "We must now overthrow all the false words, seriously implement the policy and do well in reversing cases."

Comrade Li Erh-chung urged party committees at all levels to really do a good job in letters and visits work in order to solve the people's problems and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style. He said: We must not escape from reality. We must fully understand the various kinds of problems that have existed in our own departments and units and strive to do a good job in reversing cases and in the "exposure, criticism and investigation" work.

Regarding the problem of how to do a good job in letters and visits work, Comrade Li Erh-chung gave five opinions:

- "1. Party committees must put letters and visits work on their agendas and grasp it as a very important work. We must rapidly establish and strengthen relevant organizations and assign personnel to handle the work."
2. We must do a good job in reversing all the wrong and trumped-up cases and miscarriage of justice.
- "3. With regard to serious and important cases, we must assign people to handle them specifically.
- "4. We must protect the people who give reports. We must seriously deal with those who seek revenge against people who give reports.
- "5. We must tightly grasp the handling of cases which have not been handled for a long time."

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M 2

PRC  
NORTHWEST REGION

SINKIANG DAILY CALLS FOR SERIOUS YEAR-END DISTRIBUTION EFFORTS

OW030630Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts of SINKIANG DAILY editorial: "Seriously Implement Policies, Do Well in Year-end Distribution"--no date given]

[Excerpts] The editorial notes that Sinkiang will soon start the work of yearend income distribution in all its rural people's communes. This is an important task concerning the personal interests of everyone in all of our region's families. To seriously implement party policies and do well in year-end income distribution this year will be of great significance in further mobilizing the enthusiasm of cadres and masses for going all out in building socialism, fulfilling the 10 fighting tasks set forth by the autonomous regional party committee and autonomous regional revolutionary committee for agricultural and animal husbandry production this winter and winning a still greater bumper harvest next year in agricultural and animal husbandry production.

The editorial points out: The situation has been excellent this year on our region's agricultural and animal husbandry front. We have broken our past record for total grain output. Our animal husbandry has witnessed its best year in recent times. We have obtained increased production in cotton, oil-bearing crops and other industrial crops. This means we have laid a solid material ground for this year's income distribution.

The editorial points out: We need to grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link in order to do well in this year's income distribution. We must be clearly aware of the extreme seriousness of the sabotage of the party's various rural economic policies by Lin Piao and the gang and their deep-rooted poisonous influence. To date there still are some cadres who have lingering fears about distribution. They neither dare grasp the work of distribution nor practice egalitarianism when doing their work.. They are afraid that, when the peasants become rich, it will result in the development of capitalism. This kind of notion is very harmful. Therefore, we must thoroughly criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four for their grave crimes and their various fallacies which have left a deep-rooted poisonous influence, eliminate chaos and restore order and eradicate this poisonous influence.

The editorial emphatically points out: The key to successfully distributing year-end income lies in our serious implementation of the party's policies. Firstly, we must strive to lighten unreasonable burdens on peasants and increase the income of production teams and commune members. All localities must make efforts to insure increased incomes for 90 percent of commune members and no reduction of income for the other 10 percent. Efforts should be made to make good on this distribution. This is an important hallmark determining whether or not the work of income distribution is carried out successfully.

Secondly, we must proceed from reality to correctly handle relationships among the three entities of the state, the collective and the individual. We must resolutely implement the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" to insure that there is more pay for more work and oppose egalitarianism. Leaders at all levels should take the interests of the whole situation into consideration and display a spirit of seeking truth from facts in actively fulfilling the state procurement task. They should by no means make false reports or cover up actual amounts of production. However, they must persist in seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality in fulfilling this task and oppose flashiness without substance. Under the prerequisite that the state procurement task is fulfilled for sure, they must make efforts to properly handle the relationship between accumulations for collectives and distributions for commune members. On the basis of better development of production, communes and brigades whose incomes are generally higher may set an additional and appropriate amount aside to increase their accumulations and expand the scope of their collective welfare undertakings.

At the same time, however, we also need to guarantee that there is some increase in income for commune members in these communes and brigades. Communes and brigades whose incomes are relatively smaller may take less in accumulations or not take any at all so as to insure more for their commune members. It is imperative to make good arrangements for the livelihood of commune members. We must attach importance to this to make sure the work is done well, the editorial says. We also need to pay close attention to distribution in the basic accounting units of animal husbandry in rural and pastoral areas, so we can insure both the fulfillment of the state procurement task and an increase in the number of animals.

We must act quickly to make sure that distribution is completed before the end of this year, or before the spring festival at the latest.

#### SINKIANG PARTY COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON YEAR-END DISTRIBUTION

OW040013Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Dec 78 OW

[Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee's circular on doing well the work of 1978 year-end distribution in people's communes]

[Text] In 1978, under the correct leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the masses of people in Sinkiang's rural and pastoral areas launched a struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, conscientiously implemented the guidelines of documents No 37 and 42 of the party Central Committee, carried out the Sinkiang regional party committee's 8-point economic policy for rural areas and 12-point directive on animal husbandry, grasped the key link and ran Sinkiang well and went all out to boost production. Thus they increased agricultural and livestock production and laid a sound material foundation for doing a good job in year-end distribution.

Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, conscientiously solve these problems--peasants' income did not increase despite increased output, those who worked more did not get more, and income was not distributed as promised--which have existed in people's communes for many years, earnestly do the year-end distribution work well, further implement the party's policy of to each according to his work, fully enhance the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen and rapidly boost Sinkiang's agricultural and livestock production. To achieve these objectives, the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee urges you to do the following:

1. Party committees at all levels must do year-end distribution work well by implementing the party Central Committee's documents No 37 and 42 and the regional CCP committee's 8-point economic policy for rural areas and 12-point directive on animal husbandry.

Generally speaking, our region has done well in implementing the party Central Committee's document No 37. However, many areas have not implemented the document. They have remained at the stage of publicizing it and of conducting investigation. To implement the document well, all areas must organize the masses to deal resolute blows at the class enemies who frenziedly undermined the collective economy of people's communes with the support of the gang of four and at embezzlers and speculators who stole the fruits of the people's labor and to seize back the money and materials they stole; all areas must conscientiously investigate and solve cases in which production teams were given irrational burdens and their manpower, funds and materials were transferred without compensation by departments at and above the county level. What has been taken from production teams should be given back to them and if they deserve compensation, they must be compensated.

If it is impossible to return all at once what has been taken from production teams, an installment measure must be worked out. In areas where investigation has not been conducted, problems which are obvious and fairly easy to solve should be solved during the year-end distribution and income should be distributed as planned. Stolen money and materials that have been seized back and money, grain and materials that have been returned or compensated to communes should be used as collective accumulations or distributed according to specific conditions of the communes. Rewards received for selling grain and oil-bearing crops that exceed the required state quota should also be distributed.

2. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationships among the state, collective and individual and correctly handle the relationship between collective accumulations and commune members' income distribution. If production increases and if the state levy and purchasing plan is fulfilled, commune members' income must be increased proportionately. Conscientious efforts should be made to increase the income of more than 90 percent of commune members. Accumulation funds should be appropriate. However, they should not be wantonly enlarged whenever production increases, for this may affect commune members' income. Production teams which suffer a decrease in production and income should be supplemented in various ways: by appropriately reducing collective accumulations, by being given cash compensation in accordance with party policy, or by increasing their income through undertaking sideline production during the winter. This is to insure that commune members' income will not decrease.

In grain distribution, it is necessary to encourage production by upholding the principle of giving rewards to production teams whose production exceeds the quota. After the state levy and purchasing quota has been fulfilled and after a portion is set aside for collective accumulation the remaining portion of grain and oil-bearing crops should belong to production teams. The state levy and purchasing quota should not exceed 40 percent at the maximum. The portion set aside for production teams is mainly used to increase commune members' provisions and to appropriately increase collective reserves. It is not permitted to set aside grain and oil-bearing crops for contingency use under any pretext. Income of commune members of production teams which increase production should be increased proportionately. When production increases, more should be set aside and distributed.

When the state levy and purchasing quota conflicts with policy, the quota must give way to policy. Only by implementing policy can the state levy and purchasing quota be fulfilled in a better way. In distributing commune members' provisions, it is necessary to continue the practice of providing commune members with basic food grain and work point food grain. The proportion of work point grain should be reasonably increased.

In year-end distribution, it is necessary to follow the socialist principle of more pay for more work and less pay for less work and no pay for those who do not work. It is imperative to overcome the egalitarianism which makes no distinction between those who do more work and those who do less, between those who do a good job and those who do a poor one, and between those who work and those who do not. It is necessary to do a good job in recording work points. Those cadres, commune members and other working teams who have done their work well and have made great contributions should be commended and rewarded with the approval of the majority. Funds for rewards may be drawn from the production team's total year-end income and total work points. Cadres' workpoints should be recorded according to the stipulations of the CCP Central Committee and the regional CCP committee and according to cadres' work and productive labor performance. The work points must be calculated by commune members in a democratic way and must not be increased at will.

3. It is necessary to make distribution as planned and settle and call back overdrawn cash accounts. Experience shows that the key to calling back overdrawn accounts lies in whether county, commune, production brigade and production team cadres take the lead in returning overdrawn cash. All communes and production brigades and teams in which cadres took the lead in returning overdrawn cash made fast progress in collecting it. Otherwise, the work of collecting overdrawn cash made little progress. Therefore, it is necessary to see to it that cadres, staff members and workers take the lead in returning overdrawn cash. In case cadres, staff members, workers of government units or their dependents owe production teams some money, the production teams concerned should furnish a name list to the units concerned: the unit should see to it that the money will be repaid within a prescribed period or be deducted from their wages. Those who deliberately delay in returning the money should be criticized and educated or subjected to disciplinary action.

Loans extended to other units and wages and other remunerations payable to production teams by social enterprises should be duly collected. The overdrawn cash collected should be used in cash distribution. Distribution in kind to commune members by production teams should not be overly excessive except for grain, oil-bearing crops, cotton and other basic necessities. All other items to be distributed should be purchased with cash to reduce the amount of overdrawn cash and increase cash income. Commercial and supply and marketing departments should not require production teams to advance payment of commodities on behalf of commune members.

4. It is necessary to effectively strengthen the party's leadership over the year-end distribution work. The year-end distribution work is an important matter which concerns the interest of peasants and herdsmen, the implementation of the policy of "to each according to his work" and the incentive of the broad masses of commune members in promoting production. It also has an important bearing on implementing Chairman Mao's instruction on combating revisionism and the success of next year's efforts in vigorously and rapidly boosting agricultural and livestock production.

Party committees at various levels must pay great attention to year-end distribution work, consider it as an important matter and firmly and effectively grasp this work well. It is imperative to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes committed by Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the distribution work and showing no concern for the living conditions of the masses. We must thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence and promptly hold meetings on distribution work and make preparations and arrangements.

The leadership at prefectural and county levels should strengthen investigation and study, gain experience from experiments made at selected places and use the experience to guide the entire work.

Counties and people's communes in particular should concentrate time and effort to do a good job in distribution. Meanwhile, it is necessary to train financial and accounting personnel of communes and brigades so as to enable them to understand policies, become familiar with professional work and help production teams do a good job in distribution.

It is necessary to keep a clear record of accounts, work points, cash and materials, solve all problems immediately upon discovery and make the results known to commune members. It is essential to fully develop democracy, and any distribution plan and important matters concerning distribution must be decided after full discussion at the commune members' general meeting. At the same time, past inadequate plans and the tendency to think that what the production team leader says counts should be corrected. Agricultural departments at various levels and banks should render close cooperation and help the people's communes do a good job in year-end distribution. Everything should be done to insure that distribution is completed by the end of December or not later than the spring festival.

## CHENG MING HAILS BIG-CHARACTER POSTER MOVEMENT IN PEKING

HK050522Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 14 in Chinese 1 Dec 78 p 21 HK

[Editorial: "Long Live the Big-Character Poster Movement!"]

[Text] A storm of big-character posters has swept over Peking. It is a mass movement and also a democratic upsurge. It is excellent!

The big-character posters have criticized the handling of certain incidents, expressed their views toward certain high-ranking CCP personalities, assessed Mao Tsetung by dividing him into two, expressed their strong desire toward achieving socialist democracy.... All these have demonstrated three things:

1. The masses have shown great concern for state affairs and have acquired some feeling as masters of the state;
2. The masses have demanded that the Communist Party and the leaders correct all mistakes made, and they urgently desire that their country correct past mistakes and be emancipated from the pit of feudal autocracy; and
3. The masses have boldly and correctly exercised their most fundamental democratic rights and, with great determination and ridding themselves of any lingering fear, have struggled to defend the democratic rights which they should have.

It is absolutely certain that the increase in big-character posters is a hallmark for emancipating the mind. It is a carrying forward of the 5 April spirit and a new point of departure for China in heading toward socialist democracy. Our attitude toward such a mass movement is: support, support, support!

Some people have said: "Some of the things stated in the big-character posters have gone too far." We have two opinions on this: First, whether or not what the masses have said has gone too far should not be measured according to past standards. Everything must be tested through practice. Second, if the masses have expressed some incorrect views (this is quite unavoidable), we believe these views will be corrected through practice. A people's movement will definitely be a movement of self-education; it will be a movement which undergoes a gradual improvement in politics, ideology and understanding.

Some people have said: "The big-character poster movement will probably cause trouble." We believe that it is merely that the masses have stepped forward to speak and that they have exercised freedom of speech and big-character-poster democracy as stipulated in the constitution. It will not cause any trouble. During the U.S. presidential elections every 4 years, fierce arguments between the donkey and the elephant and even some incidents of armed struggle have not caused any problem. Why will putting up some big-character posters disrupt the overall situation in socialist China? Is the "dictatorship of the proletariat" really that fragile?

During the past 10 years, two great confusions arose in China, one caused by Lin Biao and the other by the gang of four. Taken together we can say that China was disrupted by five demons. Why was there such great confusion? Was it not because the people did not have any democratic rights? If there had been no totalitarianism and no "rule by the voice of one man alone," and the people were given the right to take an interest in politics and criticize and remove autocratic cadres, how could the great confusion have occurred? Is it not a reversal of right and wrong to describe people exercising their democratic rights as the source of trouble? We hold that the peoples' rise to win socialist democracy is a fundamental way of preventing any confusion; and it is the only road to achieving great order. If there is any common enemy of the people like the gang of four hiding in a dark corner and moving busily to prepare for action, then the big-character poster movement will be a blow on their heads. [paragraph continues]

If such people continue to obstinately pursue intrigues and conspiracies, then they will be drowned in the vast sea of the people's movement. Democracy, and only democracy, can be a reliable guarantee to the continued survival and development of a socialist country!

No matter what deviation exists in the big-character poster movement itself, the people who have gone through the 5 April movement are absolutely trustworthy. On the whole, this movement's development is healthy and normal and should be fully supported. China has to begin from zero in many of its tasks, and in some, it even has to begin from a negative figure. Whether China does a good job in promoting the tasks depends mainly on whether the people above and below can emancipate their minds. The current big-character poster movement is a manifestation of a national movement to emancipate the mind. It is of great significance to the state in turning chaos into order and in changing itself from weak to strong. We hope the Communist Party can fully appreciate this point, stand up to the tests, listen to people's voices as expressed through the big-character posters and do a good job in attending this lesson on democracy.

Large big-character posters have brought about the dawn of democracy and have brought great hope to achieving great order. The feudal society of Chin Shih-huang should be gone forever. We hope that socialist democracy will leap out from this new breakthrough and will develop straight ahead.

#### CHENG MING EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON MAO'S CALIBER

HK041109Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 14 in Chinese 1 Dec 78 p 4 HK

[Editorial: "Comments on Mao's Advance Caliber"]

[Text] The ancients said: A sentence uttered may make a country strong or subjugated. Whether this saying is reasonable depends on who utters the sentence. If it is uttered by a nobody, his words can carry little or no weight; if it is uttered by a leader, his words will surely carry weight and have an important bearing on the country.

Before his death, Mao Tsetung's words carried great weight. His words had a great bearing on the country. After his death, his influence still permeates China. However, as time passes and history develops, whether the innumerable words he left behind are still pertinent is a matter of question, not to mention the fact that some opinions were wrong when they were published. We must therefore specifically analyze Mao's opinions. If they are proved correct after they are tested by practice, they can be acted upon; if they are proved incorrect after they are tested by practice, they must not be acted upon. However, some high-level people in the PRC have considered themselves as "orthodox" and as "holding high [Mao's banner]" and have allowed the people to act only on these opinions, not letting the people create new things. Such action constitutes an obstacle to the country's progress. Therefore, we believe we should carry out a movement to comment on Mao so as to clearly distinguish between right and wrong, discard the dregs, preserve the essence, overcome the obstacles and advance with ease.

Commenting on Mao does not amount to assessing Mao as undistinguished. Those who have considered themselves as "holding high" must not misunderstand this. Mao Tsetung's merits cannot be assessed as "undistinguished" but his words which have a close relation with the future and destiny of the country must be commented on. In accordance with the principle of testing truth by practice, we preserve his correct words and discard his incorrect words through people's comment. Does this benefit the country and people?

Let us give an example: Mao put forward "taking grain as the key link." However, some places are unfit for cultivation of paddy rice and wheat but there is plenty of room for industrial crops to be cultivated in those places. If they are confined to "taking grain as the key link," they will cultivate "nothing" but grain. This has been a painful exercise for many rural areas. Should it not be changed?

Let us give another example: "On the 10 Major Relationships" was Mao's masterpiece on economic construction. In dealing with industrial development, this article stresses bringing only the initiative of the central and the local authorities into play. This is a great shortcoming. Practice in China and Yugoslavia has proved that, apart from the initiative of the central and local authorities, we need the initiative of a third party, that is the initiative of the enterprises. Yugoslav industry can develop rapidly because the initiative of the enterprises has been brought into play. This is worth learning by China. If we oppose bringing the initiative of the third party into play on the basis of "On the 10 Major Relationships," is this not a drag on industrial modernization?

Everybody knows that Mao made a wrong decision on the Tienanmen incident and on Teng Hsiao-ping's relationship to the Tienanmen incident. It is no secret that the gang of four's "two assessments," Chiang Ching's "minutes of the forum on PLA units' literary and art work" and Mao Yuan-hsin's "experience of Chaoyang Agricultural College" were seen and affirmed by Mao. Such instances are too numerous to be counted. It is necessary to turn chaos into order and reform from the bottom, carrying out a movement to comment on Mao.

Some people in Peking have done their best to oppose testing Mao's opinions and remarks by practice. Ostensibly, they want to build a Mao Tsetung regime without Mao Tsetung, but in practice they have two aims: first, their direct aim is to protect their high positions under the pretext of "protecting the banner"; second, their indirect aim is to build up their own regime. Therefore, the 900 million people must guard against this. Commenting on Mao is a vigorous weapon for eliminating evil things!

#### CHENG MING CRITICIZES EMPTY FLATTERY OF MAO

HK051417Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 14 in Chinese 1 Dec 78 p 35 HK

[Article by Hsiao-ying: "The Hackneyed Tune Has Not Ended--The Strange Article by the Theory Groups of Two Bureaus of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee"]

[Text] In commemoration of the second anniversary of Mao Tsetung's death, the theory groups of the bureau for people's letters and visits and the bureau of secretaries of the general office of the CCP Central Committee published a commemorative article entitled "Chairman Mao Is of One Heart With the Masses." This article aroused strange emotions in the people and prompted deep thought.

Upon reading this article, people once again heard the "nauseating" words which were blustered for a time when Lin Biao and the gang of four were vigorously pursuing the personality cult. The article was filled with empty praises: "Chairman Mao is the great savior of the Chinese people," "In the great struggle to lead the cause of revolution and construction of our country, he consistently trusts and relies on the masses and respects their revolutionary creative initiative," "Chairman Mao is of one heart with the masses, the masses are dear to Chairman Mao".... [paragraph continues]

Thirteen of the 14 paragraphs began with the words "Chairman Mao," not yet elevated to the level of "the red sun" [short for "Chairman Mao is the red sun shining brightly in our hearts"], "dear as are father and mother" [short for "dear as are father and mother, Chairman Mao is still dearer" and "the heavens are great, the earth is great" [short for "the heavens are great, the earth is great, but they can't compare with the greatness of what the party has done for the people"]].

The article cited some instances in which Mao Tsetung personally handled letters from the masses, and a long series of hyperboles were used to praise each such event. In fact, the brilliant deeds of a great man need no qualifying words in order to inspire and move people. Whether written well or badly the articles commemorating Chou En-lai arouse sincere and real emotions in the people and can move them to tears. Why? Because the fact itself can move people. Empty flattery isolated from facts can only repel and disgust people.

At the first anniversary of the death of Mao Tsetung, the theory study group of the general office of the CCP Central Committee also wrote a similar brilliant article, including praises such as "cherish his memory day and night," "constant in mind" and "valiant record, coexist with the heavens and the earth, as brilliant as the sun and moon." Since the gang of four was exposed, the PRC papers have conducted reform, stressed facts, got rid of the gang's style and used a plain and honest writing style. The subordinate units of the general office of the CCP Central Committee have still "retained their old taste" and sung aloud the hackneyed tune prevalent during the political period of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Does this prompt people to deep thought?

The writers of the article were the theory groups of the bureau for people's letters and visits and the bureau of secretaries of the general office of the CCP Central Committee whose special duty was to handle people's letters and visits to the CCP Central Committee and Mao Tsetung. In the article, the writers also cited some instances in which Mao Tsetung personally handled the masses' letters. The great majority of those instances were in the 1950's (all took place before 1955), 10 instances altogether. The number of instances during the 1960's was the smallest. In 1961 there was only one--a letter from a principal leader of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee to Mao. In the 1970's there were four instances, three of which involved letters from persecuted cadres. In the light of the reality of the Chinese society, the second half of the 1960's and the first half of the 1970's (ending on 6 October 1976) was just the period in the Chinese society when cases of grievances and of people being jailed on false charges were most numerous. It was also the period when the most people wrote letters and paid visits to the CCP Central Committee and Mao Tsetung to seek redress of grievances. Why were there so few instances in the 1970's in which Mao noted the masses' letters? This question is worth notice. When we associate PEOPLE'S DAILY reports that the masses had written letters to the CCP Central Committee and Mao Tsetung but had been persecuted by the gang of four (like Chuang Hsin-hsin in Canton, and so on), people cannot help asking: Was Mao Tsetung in touch with these letters? Why were so many fair-minded people aggrieved and why could the conditions at the lower levels not be made known to the higher levels? It appears that the reason is very simple: It might be that Mao Tsetung did not care about them himself or that some people blocked them from Mao's notice. Generally speaking, the latter is more acceptable than the former. In the period of the gang of four's white terror, some outstanding and dauntless people bravely criticized the awe-inspiring evils. Out of a sense of responsibility for their motherland and nation, they ran big risks in writing letters to the CCP Central Committee and Mao Tsetung in the hope of saving their motherland from a dangerous fate. However, their letters were not delivered into the hands of Mao Tsetung but were secretly redirected to the "gang of four" by departments concerned.

These letters became the basis on which the "gang of four" and their cat's paw persecuted the writers. Trusting the "party Central Committee and Chairman Mao," some aggrieved people wrote letters of appeal in the hope that Mao would stand for justice and redress their grievances. It appears that these letters were not sent into Mao Tsetung's hands but were put into the hands of the gang of four and their cat's paw by the people who were responsible for handling the letters. These letters became new criminal evidence of those aggrieved people in "attempting to reverse verdicts." People are indignant with the people who were responsible for handling the letters. Who were the people responsible for handling the letters? They were just the concoctors of the article--the bureau for people's letters and visits and the bureau of secretaries of the general office of the CCP Central Committee. These people have not conducted self-reflection and repented of the evil deeds which are harmful to the people, the state and the leader but sing "personality cult-style" praises to the hackneyed tune of the gang. This is hardly understandable.

The gang of four has been collapsed for 2 years but the "gang of four's" remnant poison is far from eliminated. There are still some people of the center and in the localities who are connected with the "gang of four" or have the same ideological foundation as the "gang of four." It has become clearer that these people are the main stumbling block to the modernization of the Chinese society.

#### CHENG MING DISCUSSES KANG SHENG'S CRIMES

HK051106Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 14 in Chinese 1 Dec 78 p 24 HK

[CHENG MING commentary by Lin Hung: "Kang Sheng Should Be 'Invited' To Come Out of Papaoshan!"]

[Text] A few days after the gang of four was dragged out, another piece of good news began to spread in Peking: Someone smashed Kang Sheng's urn in Papaoshan!

This shows how much the masses hated the "antirevisionist" Kang Sheng. Many people think he and the gang of four are birds of the same feather!

Kang Sheng was a veteran revolutionary and had been active in the Chinese communist political arena for several decades. However, people cannot recall anything good he did for the people. And in the memory of the cadres and people, his name was always linked with deviation, persecution and suffering.

During the war of resistance against Japan and the movement to try the cadres in Yanan, which later developed into the "salvation movement," practically all the young people from the white areas to the liberated areas were considered "special agents." It was Kang Sheng who ran this "salvation." It was learned that it was he who ordered the elimination of Wang Shih-wei, author of "The Wild Lily."

Kang Sheng played a prominent role in the 1958 big leap forward and the subsequent anti rightist movement. On the education front, he engaged in "pulling down the white banner, raising the red banner," in making the students criticize the teachers and heralded the Cultural Revolution.

When Mao Tsetung purged Peng Te-huai at the Lushan conference in 1959, he was the most active hatchetman.

In the ideological sphere before the Cultural Revolution, the "animation of the proletariat and destruction of the bourgeoisie"--such as criticism of Lo Erh-kang's theory of Li Hsiu-cheng's false capitulation, Yang Hsien-chen's theory of combine-two-into-one, Chou Ku-cheng's theory of convergence of the modern spirit, and so forth--were orchestrated by Kang Sheng. He regarded all authors who sang tunes different from his as taking part in the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, got rid of their works and ordered their own units to handle them seriously.

Kang Sheng built mountain strongholds and organized the Shantung gang. Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Li and Kuan Feng were the backbone elements, while Chi Pen-yu and Mu Hsin were their lackeys and mentors. All these persons were planted in the Cultural Revolution group of the central authorities. Wang Hsiao-yu, nicknamed pocked-face Wang and the first chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, was his former secretary. This person was an out-and-out bandit and caused much chaos in Shantung. Liu Ko-ping was his other secretary; he was the chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee for 2 years and fought 2 full years of factional war. Kang had a correspondent in Kweichow. He was the chieftain of the factional network. It was said that he had set up another party within the Communist Party. He truly did not waste so many years in following Kang Sheng.

Chiang Ching went to Yen-an. It was Kang Sheng who introduced this unusual woman to Mao Tsetung. It was learned that his social department in Shanghai investigated Chiang Ching's history and discovered important information about her, but never reported it to the party Central Committee. Only when he was about to die did he pass a message through Wang Hai-jung that he had doubts about Chiang's history and so forth.

In investigating the "Inner Mongolia People's Revolutionary Party" Teng Hai-ching persecuted and forced to death thousands upon thousands of cadres and people, and brought devastation to Inner Mongolia. The orphans now raised by the state are victims of that devastation. The instigator of the investigation campaign was Kang Sheng. In his self-examination, Teng Hai-ching later claimed responsibility all by himself, and Kang Sheng helped in the whitewash of Teng Hai-ching. Thus, they covered each other.

It was learned that Kang Sheng advocated "capital punishment" for Liu Shao-chi; later he proposed to "convict" him in accordance with the law.

Was he thus a revolutionary?

The people in Peking said it correctly: Kang Sheng was a corrupt criminal. After Kang's death, 800 pieces of ink stone, some said to be very valuable, which he had collected were on display at the palace museum. He had also collected a large quantity of ancient books and paintings and other valuable cultural relics. Did he buy this with money?

Why did Communist China still want to support such a notorious and criminal scoundrel? It has been said that although the Shantung gang had been caught in a clean sweep, the influence of the "Kang Sheng faction" still exists. Its members are some of the former members of the social department. Wu Te is one of them and the former Minister of Organization Kuo Yu-feng also one of them. It is said that there is one of still higher position, a commanding person.

CHENG MING reported on Kang Sheng in the previous few editions. The demands of the masses are irresistible. Can these few men protect Kang Sheng from being liquidated? The earthen Buddha is crossing the river! It is now time to expose the true features of Kang Sheng!

I. 7 Dec 78

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TUNG HSIANG ARTICLE ON COLLAPSE OF OLD FAITH

HK2909830Y Hong Kong Tung Hsiang No 2 in Chinese 20 Nov 78 p 25 HK

[Article by Li Hua: "The Collapse of Old Faith--A Letter From the North"]

[Text] Dear Chien Ming: How are you? Please forgive me for not writing to you for so many years. Frankly speaking; when we parted 6 years ago, I thought you were a socialist deserter: I did not deign to write to you. However, I now envy you because you are able to observe our society from a broader view. From there, you are able to observe our society from a broader view. From there, you are able to observe the world and search for the future of mankind to find a way that leads to truth.

I recently experienced a spiritual crisis, and many youths surrounding me also experienced the same crisis. The people of our generation have grown up after the Cultural Revolution. The right and wrong ideas that we received since our childhood were that everything before the Cultural Revolution was bad and that everything advocated by the gang of four during the Cultural Revolution was truth. We were used to judging things by examining "whether or not they were criticized during the Cultural Revolution." We took this as our criterion for judging things. After the smashing of the gang of four, jubilation was followed by painful self-negation. I feel I have arrived in the world of freedom from the air raid shelter that was set by the gang of four. All of a sudden, I see my own limitations, blindness and stupidity. I do not know what I should look for and what kind of faith I should adopt. In the past, I used the abstract concept of "Marxism-Leninism," "Mao Tsetung Thought" and "socialism" to guide my thinking. However, all these things must now be tested by practice. I really hope I can fly to a broader world to test and observe all these things:

In painful self-negation, some people have seen through the vanity of life and have begun to believe in nothing. There are many such people. They are not serious and have lost confidence in everything. They are cowards. People should bravely search for new ideals and establish new faith from the ruins of the collapse of an old faith.

Many people are not actively searching. These people are not only the people of our generation, but also the people of the 50's, 40's and 30's. Even the people of the 20's--those who already formed their faith--are searching for a new faith from the ruins of the collapse of their old faith. What is socialism? What are the good things which are manifested by socialism? How can modern capitalism be objectively assessed? What is revisionism? People are searching in various spheres.

I happened to see my teacher Mr Wang yesterday. He said that his idol of old faith, like a golden Buddha in a temple, had been destroyed and become very ugly after a heavy storm. He said he awoke after that and understood the nature of his old faith.

The destruction of the old faith is really not a bad thing. Without the destruction of old faith, how can people march forward toward new truth?

I really hope I can receive letters from you. I hope that you can introduce me to something about the outside world and the results you gained in your thinking. We were too much sealed off in the past and although we are more open now, I still hope to obtain more first-hand evidence. I want to seek truth by making comparisons in an objective way.

[Signed] Li Hua. 10 November

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